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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FROM EUROPE.

The Civil War.

COMMUNE DISASTERS.

Nearing the End.

MAILLOT DESTROYED.

Silent Preparations.

AN ARTILLERY DUEL.

FRANCE.

INCESSANT CANNONADING.

PARIS, April 21, Evening.—Cannonading is incessant between Clichy and Nuilly, but the expected general attack by the Versailles troops has not yet commenced.

COMMUNE PREPARING TO DEFEND PARIS.

The Commune is making immense and most minute preparations for defense. They are raising embankments and fortifications inside and outside of the ramparts, and are hastening the manufacture of ammunition.

POSITION OF THE VERSAILLES ARMY.

VERSAILLES, April 21.—The Versailles army now hold all the offensive positions from Chattilon, south of Paris to Geneneralliersas, north of the Capital, and but a short distance from St. Denis.

The Assembly has passed a law providing for the payment of rents.

A COMMITTEE OF NINE.

LONDON, April 22.—A Paris special to the *Times* says that the Commune has delegated its powers to a Committee of nine members.

BALLOONING.

A company of aeronauts are being formed in Paris.

GERMAN EVACUATION.

The *Times'* Versailles correspondent says it is reported that the Prussians will surrender the forts on the north of the Versailles troops on Sunday, and that Paris will shortly be completely isolated.

The same letter says the insurgent batteries fall short of Mont Valerein.

DISSENSIONS

The *News'* Paris special says: There are serious dissensions among the members of the commune.

All citizens under fifty-five years of age are obliged to serve.

The *Telegraph's* Versailles special says: The Prussians are preparing to evacuate Clarenton.

DUCROT AND GARIBALDI.

Ducrot arrived at Versailles with 20,000 men of the late imperial army.

It is announced that Menotti Garibaldi will at once return to Italy.

MEAGRE NEWS.

VERSAILLES, April 22, A. M.—The news is unimportant. A slight cannonade is now in progress at the advanced posts. A decisive battle is now imminent.

There is no truth in the rumors of Ministerial modifications or supplementary elections to the Assembly.

TROOPS MASSING.

NEW YORK, April 22.—A special correspondent adds a little to the news from Paris Thursday evening. Troops were massing for a grand attack. The discipline of the Nationals is bad. The men placed on guard at a postern gate coolly left, without orders.

Thiers has visited the wounded Government soldiers. Mutinies are reported to have occurred among the Communist troops.

NUILLY ON FIRE.

The town of Nuilly has been sent on fire by shells, and is now burning.

SHOT.

A Captain in the 184th Regiment was shot by his men, who charged him with a want of energy.

WOMEN ARRESTED.

Two hundred unfortunate women were arrested last night on the Boulevard.

BARRICADES

have been erected in the Rue Rivoli and the Place de la Concorde, besides double ditches six feet deep.

Every preparation has been made in anticipation of obstinate street fighting.

PROVISION.

Horse flesh is again largely sold.

CLUSERET WANTS TO RESIGN.

General Cluseret offers his resignation, as the Communists have run into excess. His resignation was not accepted.

STRAGGLERS ARRESTED.

At Nuilly, on Saturday, the Versailles troops drove the insurgents within two hundred yards of Paris. A number of stragglers were retained, consisting of mere boys of sixteen, who were dirty, ragged and dispirited.

AWFUL SCENES.

There were awful scenes at the gates and at Beaujon Hospital. Crowds of women with streaming hair, uttering loud shrieks, demanded their husbands, brothers and children.

DOMBROWSKI DISAPPEARS.

Dombrowski has disappeared. It is supposed he is dead or wounded.

At the last accounts the Versaillists were within one hundred and fifty yards of the ramparts.

THE LAST FIGHTING.

LONDON April 22—4 P. M.—In a report made to the Commune yesterday, General Cluseret claims to have repulsed the Versailles army at all points.

Other accounts declare that the fighting was murderous, and say that the village of Courbevoie on the left bank of the Seine between Nuilly and Clichy is filled with wounded.

BURYING THE DEAD.

It is stated that an armistice has been concluded for to-day for the burial of the dead and to allow the inhabitants of Nuilly, Clichy and other towns under bombardment to remove to places of safety.

A barricade is in course of erection under the arch of triumph.

ENGLISH DEMOCRATS.

A demonstration has been made by English Democrats in Paris, at which resolutions were adopted congratulating the Commune upon its success.

LEGION OF HONOR.

The official *Journal* of Versailles to-day published a large number of appointments to the Legion of Honor, in order to equalize the rewards granted to the Army of the Rhine with those of Paris, the Loire and the North. Generals Changarnier, Bourbaki, Clinchant and Bisson are awarded Grand Crosses of Order

MORE ATTEMPTS AT CONCILIATION.

LONDON, April 22, 11 A. M.—A dispatch from Paris says that the representatives of commerce and industry in the Capital are about to make a fresh attempt at conciliation and will go to Versailles for that purpose.

FORCED LYING.

The army of the Assembly are strongly fortifying the towns Sevres, Courbeval, and Asnieres and the Communists are erecting defensive works at Nuilly, Levallois and Villeirs.

The *Mot D'ordre* confirms the entre of the Versailles troops into St. Denis. There has been no cannonading since 10 o'clock this morning.

MAILLOT KNOCKED TO PIECES.

PARIS, April 22.—Maillot has been knocked into pieces. The printing office of the *Opinion Nationale* has been invaded and the type scattered.

Five hundred millions of francs worth of property has been destroyed within the last few days.

The avenues are filled with wagons containing the wounded.

INDEMNITY.

PARIS, Saturday April 22.—It is rumored in the Versailles government has paid the first installment of the war indemnity of five million francs, and that the German troops in consequence are evacuating the forts north and east of the city.

AT ST. DENIS.

It is also reported that a detachment of Gens d'Armes has passed through St. Denis, and five of them are on guard duty at the railway station there. The Commune, however, denies the truth of these reports and gives out that the Gens d'Armes who were seen marching northward went no further than Gennevilier.

INVESTMENT.

It is supposed the Versailles government intends to complete the investment of the city, and cut off all communication with the interior. Batteries on both sides are in active operation.

FIGHTING.

At Nuilly and Sablonville to-day, musketry firing was heard at intervals, and fighting is reported within a hundred yards of the ramparts.

HOLD THEIR GROUND.

The Communist forces hold their ground with great tenacity. The complaint of the mal-administration at the War Office, and have begun to accuse Cluseret, of aiming at military dictatorship.

COMMUNE SEIZURES.

The Commune has made a requisition on the Gas Company, and enforced it by seizing two hundred million francs in the office of the company.

IN THE ASSEMBLY.

VERSAILLES, *Evening*, April 21.—Rain has fallen without cessation all day.

No military event of importance is reported.

In the Assembly this morning Minister Picard expressed his willingness to agree to the suspension of hostilities for the burial of the dead.

SITUATION UNCHANGED.

PARIS, April 21.—The situation of the belligerents is unchanged. The Versailles troops are building formidable barricades in Nuilly and constructing pontoon bridges at Suresnes and Puteaux. Chateau Bacon, the fort at Issy and Vanvres are strongly fortified. General their operations sanctioned a decree to enable all Cluseret has sanctioned a decree to enable the inhabitants to leave Nuilly. The Versailles troops have appeared in force at Charenton.

MORE TROUBLE AT MARSEILLES.

LONDON, April 23, 11 A. M.—Another attempt has been made at Marseilles to overthrow the government and introduce the Commune, but has failed. The insurgents have been arrested, and a large quantity of amunition which they had concealed in a ruined castle near Stanton has been seized.

To-day the guns of the fortress are again turned on Porte Maillot, which has been partially repaired.

CONTRADICTED.

The rumor that the first installment of the war indemnity has been paid, and the northern forts occupied by the Versailles troops, is contradicted.

MEDIATION.

HAVRE, April 23.—The Municipal Council of Havre has deputed three of its members to mediate between Paris and Versailles.

BATTERIES SILENCED

PARIS, April 23, Evening.—Official reports to the Commune state that the Nationals silenced several of the enemy's batteries on Saturday, and repulsed attacks on Forts Issy and Vanvres last Thursday night.

PRUSSIAN ORDERS.

The Prussians have ordered strangers to leave St. Denis. No detachment of French troops was there yesterday as rumored.

REPUBLICAN PLANS.

The Republican league has published details of its proposal for the autonomy of Paris. If President Thiers consents to it the league will force the Commune to accept it.

ARTILLERY DUEL.

LONDON, April 22.—The *Tribune* special correspondent at Paris, on Sunday writes that a heavy artillery duel is kept up all day. The practice is bad, the sheels flying wild. There was a fusilade at Nuilly at close quarters.

SHOT.

An Englishman was shot at Terns, a hundred yards within the gates.

SEARCHING TRAINS.

The Versailles Gen d'Armes at St. Denis have procured permission from the Prussians to search the trains *en route* to Paris for suspicious foreigners.

MEDICAL STUDENTS.

Medical students held a meeting yesterday to appoint delegates to confer with the Commune.

EVACUATION.

Yesterday it was reported at Vincennes that the Prussians had evacuated Fort Nugent, and the inhabitants left in hundreds in fear of bombardment.

MUTINOUS.

It is expected that the Montmartre battalion is mutinous. They complain of their hard work and bad armament, and declare they marched recently only because they were forced by the Chassepots of the Belleville battalion. Two battalions last night abandoned their post unattacked. The commandant of four battalions refused to march to the ramparts. Many similar acts of disaffection have occurred.

PYATT.

Pyatt resigned because the Commune declared the elections valid. A member proposed to arrest him.

FREE MASONS.

A delegation of Free Masons has gone to Versailles to propose on armistice to allow the inhabitants of the bombarded villages to leave.

The firing of Courbevoir and Besancon on Asnieres is without results.

General Cecellia has been appointed Commandant of Paris. Gen. Bergeret has been released from arrest.

Firing to-day not heavy.

RESIGNED.

Pyatt has resigned his seat in the Comune. The Republican League has appointed delegates to make a last effort at conciliation.

SATURDAY'S WORK.

VERSAILLES, April 23.—The cannonading from Fort Valierien on Saturday was mainly directed against the gates at Anteuil and Point du Jour where the insugents have established batteries.

AUSTRIA.

CHURCH AND STATE.

VIENNA, April 21.—The Austrian Reichsrath has, by the adoption of a resolution demanded of the Government the introduction of the promised bill in relation to Church and State.

CONVENED.

VIENNA, April 22.—The Austrian and Hungarian delegations are convened for 22d May.

BELGIUM.

ST. DENIS OCCUPIED.

BRUSSELS, April 22.—It is reported that a portion of the army of Versailles has occupied St. Denis and that communication with Paris by the Northern Railway is interrupted.

ITALY.

THE ROYAL BRIDAL TRIP.

FLORENCE, April 22.—Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne have arrived in Florence, from London, and will make a short visit.

SPAIN.

MOTION FOR DETHRONEMENT.

MADRID, April 23.—Castellar announces that he will introduce a motion in the Cortes demanding the dethronement of the King.

SHOT.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON April 22—1:30 P. M.—Consols, 93⅛; money, 93⅛; account, 93⅜ bonds quiet; 5-20s, '62, 90⅜; do, '65, 89⅜; do, '67, 92; 10-40's, 89¾.

LIVERPOOL, April 22.—Cotton flat and irregular; middling upland, 7⅛@7¼d. Breadstuffs unchanged.

CINCINNATI.

The Teale Murder.

CINCINNATI, April 22.—The coroner's inquest on Henry Teale proceeded to-day. Nothing new was elicited in regard to the shooting. Miss McBride, niece of Mrs. Teale, gave her testimony. She lived with Mr. and Mrs. Teale nearly a year. In September, 1869, an intimacy began between her and Mr. Teale. In October, 1870, a child was born of this intimacy. Mrs. Teale suspected this intimacy, and on the morning she left the house Mrs. Teale told her she had been told all by her husband. Witness asked her what her husband told her, but she wouldn't tell. Witness said she would ask Mr. Teale about it. Mrs Teale said if witness staid until Mr. Teale came home she would shoot them both. Witness left that day. Witness said some time before she left she saw Mrs. Teale have a pistol. Mr. Teale took the chambers out. They always kept a pistol in the house. The jury after twenty-five minutes deliberation, returned a verdict that deceased came to his death from a pistol shot fired by his wife, Rachael M. Teale. Shortly after the verdict was rendered Mrs. Teale was arrested and removed to the station house. She manifested no great feeling, although she asked permission to attend the funeral to-morrow. The deceased was about three years of age, born in North of Ireland, of Scottish parentage, her maiden name was Williams, married Jonas Feree at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, at twenty-two years of age and removed to this city immediately, married Teale eleven years ago. She is a member of the Ninth street Baptist Church and sent for the pastor to-night and had a long conference. To others she told before the Coroners jury all she had to say but when the proper time comes she will tell all she knows about it. Soon after the verdict was rendered the pistol was found in the privy vault. It is an Allen & Wheelock's six shooter, two chambers empty.

COLORED REPRESENTATION.

A committee of colored men waited on Mayor Davis to confer on the subject of colored representation among the police appointments. They made no demand for appointment of a proportionate number according to population, but asked to have colored men recognized. The Mayor intimated his intention to try the experiment by appointing a few colored men as station keepers.

CHILD BURNED.

A daughter of Henry Burnet, a porter, two years old, set her clothes on fire with matches during the absence of her mother, and died in two hours.

ROBBER SHOT.

Deputy Marshal Bates, of Covington, shot William Timberlake on Saturday night as the latter was running away to escape arrest for robbery.

LOUISVILLE.

Railroad Aid.

LOUISVILLE, April 22.—The Board of Aldermen to-night unanimously passed an ordinance subscribing $375,000 in aid of the L. and N. R. R., extending a connection south by the lease of the Louisville and Decatur Railroad and the purchase of a connection interest in the North and South Alabama Railroad. The ordinance will be submitted to the people of the city on the 9th of May instead of the 25th.

The lower Board concurred in the change, and no doubt the people will indorse the City Council.

BANK RESUMPTION.

The Stockholders of the Central Saving Bank lately closed on account of irregularities by the Cashier, C. G. Rogers, held a meeting to-day. The statement of its condition is as follows: Liabilities, $154,285, exclusive of deposits and bills of Exchange at 50 per cent. on face $135,908,70. The Bank has $89,000 good paper and $60,000 in Foreign banks. At this showing the stockholders determined to resume business and elected a new Board for the purpose, Clark Smith of the firm of Smith, Gaithorpe & Co., President. The Bank will be ready for work on Tuesday when it will be prepared to pay every dollar deposited

PHILADELPHIA.

Coal Operators' Address.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.—At a meeting of the operators of the Schuylkill region, held here to-day, the following address was unanimously adopted:

To the Workingmen of Schuylkill, Northumberland and Columbia Counties:

Having failed to make terms with your representatives for the resumption of work, we have come to the conclusion that the best way to start our collieries and furnish you with employment is to address ourselves to you. We propose to pay you for the balance of this year the following rates: outside laborers, $10 per week; inside laborers, $11 per week; miners by the days work, $13 per week and a reduction of 10 per cent upon contract work and that prices paid under the $3 rate basis of 1869. If you prefer the basis system we will be willing to submit a written case for decision to Judge Ellwell as umpire the relative merits of the $2.50 basis heretofore offered by us and the $3 basis claimed by you, and to abide by his decision whatever it may be. We shall at all times be ready to assist you in maintaining your Association for the relief of those members who by accident or sickness may require your aid.

MEMPHIS.

The Races.

MEMPHIS, April 22.—Fifty-two well-known horses are already on the course and more are expected for the spring meeting, which commences next Tuesday.

COMMENCED RUNNING.

A special to the *Avalanche*, Little Rock' says the first engine went over the Memphis and Little Rock road yesterday. There is not more than six inches of water over the track at any place.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE PRESIDENT.

His Western Trip.

RECEPTION AT INDIANAPOLIS.

A Genuine Ovation.

SPEECH BY SENATOR MORTON.

Legislative Retrospect.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 23.—The Academy of Music was crowded to its utmost capacity last night at the reception of the President, and a large number of persons were unable to gain admittance. The hall was handsomely decorated with flags and flowers. A few minutes before eight the President, accompanied by Senator Morton, Gov. Baker, Hon. John Coburn, Judge Lawrence, of Ohio; Gen. Kimball, and a number of other distinguished gentlemen appeared on the stage. The President was greeted with enthusiastic applause.

SPEECH OF GOVERNOR BAKER.

After music by the band his Excellency, the Hon. Conrad Baker, Governor, advanced to the stand and said: "Fellow citizens, we have assembled, as you are aware, for the purpose of attesting our respect for the Chief Magistrate of the nation." Turning to Gen. Grant, he continued: "Mr. President, the gentlemen having the arrangements for the present occasion in charge, have devolved upon me the pleasant and grateful duty to extend to you the cordial greetings of the people of the capital city of Indiana. We welcome you tonight as the honored Chief Magistrate of a great and glorious country. We welcome you as the leader of the armies to which we are indebted in a great measure for the salvation of our government and the preservation of the Union from dismemberment. We welcome you as a friend to human rights, as a man in favor of equal and exact justice to all men, as one who claims for himself no political or civil rights he is not willing to accord to every other man. (Applause.) We welcome you here to-night as the worthy successor in the Presidential office of the illustrious patriot and statesman whose political character who died for his country after having given liberty to a whole nation of bondmen. (applause.) We tender to you a cordial greeting. My fellow citizens I have the distinguished honor of presenting the President of the United States."

SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT.

His Excellency, U. S. Grant, President of the United States, arose and said:

Ladies and gentlemen: I thank you heartily for this cordial greeting, for I assure you it is unexpected. When I left Washington it was with the view of going to St. Louis without stopping by the way. But on meeting your distinguished Senator, Gov. Morton, at Pittsburgh, he requested me to remain here during this day. That I consented to do, expecting to see you people of Indianapolis turn out to meet your Governor, and not expecting a greeting to me; and I leave him to thank you in more appropriate terms than I could do if I were to (Cries of applause).

SENATOR MORTON'S SPEECH.

Senator Morton, taking a seat at the stand, spoke substantially as follows: Ladies and gentlemen: This meeting to-night is wholly unexpected to myself as it was to the President of the United States. Yesterday at noon, while at Pittsburgh, he accepted an invitation to spend a day at the capital of this State. The vast audience assembled to-night to meet him is evidence stronger than any words that could be uttered of the distinguished regard and regard in which he is held by the people of Indiana, and such evidence I believe greets him wherever he goes. The people of the country are interested in good government. It is not so important to them who administers the government so that it is honestly administered and the good and faithful servant will receive the meed of approbation and praise from the people and that approbation will not be confined by party limitation. Whatever may be said in the heat of partizan zeal, it must be confessed by all, that the government of the United States is well administered, administered with ability, administered with integrity, administered with fidelity to the people. I would say that everybody will agree with every measure or every opinion of the Executive or his Cabinet or Congress, but that the administration as a whole is conducted with great ability and patriotism is a fact that will be confirmed by the historians who [will write the history of this administration and the times. The country has passed through the ordeal and somewhat expressed surprise and gratification at the great change that has taken place since he went about this city before. Indianapolis in eleven years has grown from about 18,000 to 50,000 inhabitants, an almost unprecedent increase. Perhaps there is but one other city in the United States that has grown so rapidly, considering the number it started with in 1860. And the prosperity of Indianapolis is but a representation of the general prosperity of this great and glorious State of ours, a State which under circumstances somewhat difficult and trying did her work nobly in the war for the supression of the rebellion and the preservation of the Union (applause.) It ought not be improper to refer briefly to some of the leading features of the administration of President Grant and the conduct of the government within the last two years or twenty-five months. I shall not detain you by anything like a detailed account of what has been done, nor is that necessary as the people are a reading people, and they are familiar with the facts and details as they transpire from day to day, and cannot be instructed by me or any one else upon that subject, for nothing is done under it which is not made public. But yet I may call to mind a few of the leading incidents in the political history of the past 25 months. We have a debt, a debt brought about by war, a debt the creation of which was made necessary for the preservation of the Republic. Under this administration within twenty-five months and a half, two hundred and ten millions of that debt has been paid—more than a one-twelfth part of the entire debt. How has it been paid, as compared with the last administration? Not by increase of taxation, but by increasing the revenues, but by a faithful and honest collection of revenues and by retrenchment and economy in every department of labor. Chase failed in paying off that two hundred and ten millions of the public debt we have saved more than twelve and a half million in the annual interest, a saving that is to be continued. During this time eighty-three millions of dollars in taxes have been taken off and this administration continues successful and the laws are well and faithfully administered a further reduction of taxes will be made. I do not—to not all be done at once, it must be done with reference to the debt that has got to be paid sometime, it must be done with reference to the carrying on of this government, it must be successfully administered, it must be done with reference to a perfect preservation of the national faith, and as things are going on we will be able, by the next power of Congress at the next session to make another large reduction in the public taxation.

Referring to the Indian policy, he said we were more nearly at peace with the Indian tribes than at any time in the history of the Government. The administration has been successful in this by the adoption of the wise and humane policy by the President. (Applause.)

In referring to the future policy of the party, he said the Republican party could not afford to make the issue upon the basis of the abatement of others. It was national, and its policy must embrace the good of the whole country. It could not afford to make a direct issue of the tariff, the naval service or any other individual issue. The policy of the Democratic party was to denounce all the Republican party did, and the letter the act done the more bitterly it was denounced. Congress had just passed a bill for the protection of life, liberty and property, known as the Ku-Klux bill, but it is denounced by the Democracy as uncontitutional. This was the old cry of the party. They had denounced every measure passed by Congress, and every act of the Administration as unconstitutional. The recent Legislature of Indiana had declared the Fourteenth and fifteenth Amendments to the constitution as illegally adopted. The Senator believed the Ku-Klux bill not only constitutional but necessary to meet the condition of affairs in the South he said that in seven, and he believed he might say eight, of the Southern States there existed a conspiracy called the Ku-Klux-Klan, whose history was one of blood and crime, outrage and murder. It was a despotism, or at least a secret, active, or an organization that once existed in this State, known as the Sons of Liberty. All its deeds of crime inflicted upon negroes and Republicans, with a view to cause them to abandon the Republican party or join the conspiracy. It was an important fact that no one member of that organization had been arrested or punished as such for crime committed. Such a state of affairs existing, it was the duty of Congress to furnish protection to the white and black Republicans of the South to the full extent of the power of the nation. This protection was due, not because they were black or white Republicans, but because they were human beings. These crimes were perpetrated in violation of the laws of Congress and of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, and it was therefore the duty of Congress to protect all citizens everywhere.

In reference to the finances of the country and public debt he said, this Government cannot make and unmake issues, they grow out of the state of the country and the action of the Parties cannot define issues, their province is to take sides; and he said the questions to be settled by the campaign of 1872 were those which had grown out of the war. These are not dead and will not be dead until the Democratic party is willing to accept in an honorable manner the settlement of the questions that caused or sprung out of the war. That party is anxious to bury the dead issues before they can be laid aside. The Democratic party dare not declare its acceptance of the solution. The Southern wing of the party controls that organization and has always done so. Mr. Stephens in a recent letter declared that the South could not and would not accept the Republican adjustment of these issues as final and as soon as the party in the North signifies its willingness to do so, it would cause a disruption between the North and South. As their only hope of success in 1872 was in carrying the whole of the Southern States, they dare not seek a rupture. The Democratic Senators and Republicans in Congress had prepared an address, which was drafted with a view to meet the emergency, yet they totally failed to meet the real issue. They dared not accept the situation, and barely alluded to it. An acceptance of the constitutional amendments and reconstruction laws as a final settlement of the issues was the cause of a split in the party, and there would be two Democratic National Conventions, as in 1860. The fact that they will contest the reconstruction settlement has been repeatedly charged upon Democrats in Congress and elsewhere and in such a manner as to demand a reply and yet this address prepared with a view to meeting these charges had utterly failed of its object. To be successful in the next campaign the Democratic party must carry the united south and then the south would control the administration. Being in power what would the party thus constituted do? They would refuse to pay the pensions of disabled soldiers, or the widows or orphans of dead soldiers unless the wounded soldiers and widows or orphans of the Confederacy were put upon the same footing. They would not tax themselves to pay the principal and interest of the public debt unless they be allowed to pay for their late slaves. This charge has been repeatedly made, but authoritative denial has not been made. The Democratic party do not anywhere accept the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments. Every Democratic member of the last Senate of Indiana voted for the resolution declaring the adoption of the Fifteenth amendment illegal. This action is to be taken as a reflection of the sentiment of the party in Indiana. Give the party the power and they will overthrow that amendment and disfranchise the colored men, and their success would unsettle everything. The Democratic party had no policy to offer—the address offered nothing, proposed no new policy or measure. It is poverty stricken in principles. They oppose everything, but offer nothing better. They oppose national banks, but offer nothing to take their place. They talk of free trade, but dare not avow themselves in favor of direct taxation. In the recent election in this State local issues gave the Democracy the power, but next year it would go Republican by a large increased majority. We heard much about the disintegration of the Republican party, but it was not dead nor sleeping. It was guarding itself for a more vigorous struggle than ever. The party will not close its career until liberty is secured to all from the highest to the lowest. It is in the hands of an all wise Providence and is being used for its glorious purpose. In concluding his remarks he declared his belief that if the Democratic party came into power the Southern States would quietly recede with the sanction of the party. The people of the South did not believe the cause they had fought for was a lost cause, and will cherish as sacred the dream of a Confederacy. Jeff Davis had so declared in a recent speech and such was the hope indulged by all. They did not believe there would be another war to preserve the Union.

SPEECH OF MR. COBURN.

Senator Morton was followed by Hon. John Coburn, Mr. C., who said: This country on his journey just made from Washington showed the highest state of peace and prosperity ever known in the country. The spirit of wise, brave and pure men, who by their deeds and sacrifices, had saved the country, each man as he entered into the house and the Republicans have performed great labors and endured the severest hardships because they saw and appreciated these dangers and they are reaping a rich reward. They have just passed another great act of legislation worthy of their former work, an act in aid of the fourteenth amendment, to give equal protection to all the weak and helpless poor. The public disorders called for the act and all time will justify and approve it. It is one of the great achievements of the party, as essential and important as any. The passage of this act and the sending of the committee of both Houses, the great grand jury would restore order. The Democrats ought not to object to the arrest and trial of crimes even by the United States when the State fails to do so and honest ones do not. The Democratic members are by their speeches and public address have paid a great tribute to the Republicans in declaring it the duty of all to yield implicit obedience to the Constitution and all amendments. This they were driven to do by popular opinion. Those amendments are fixed and now acknowledged by both parties. This was no occasion for party rancor and he would irritate no one who came to honor the President, or the people of Indiana were interested in good government. It is not so important to them who administers the government so that it is honestly administered and the good and faithful servant will receive the meed of approbation and praise from the people and that approbation will not be confined by party limitation. Whatever may be said in the heat of partizan zeal, it must be confessed by all, that the government of the United States is well administered, administered with ability, administered with integrity, administered with fidelity to the people. I would say that everybody will agree with every measure or every opinion of the Executive or his Cabinet or Congress, but that the administration as a whole is conducted with great ability and patriotism is a fact that will be confirmed by the historians who [will write the history of this administration and the times. The country has passed through the ordeal and somewhat expressed surprise and gratification at the great change that has taken place since he went about this city before. Indianapolis in eleven years has grown from about 18,000 to 50,000 inhabitants, an almost unprecedent increase. Perhaps there is but one other city in the United States that has grown so rapidly, considering the number it started with in 1860. And the prosperity of Indianapolis is but a representation of the general prosperity of this great and glorious State of ours, a State which under circumstances somewhat difficult and trying did her work nobly in the war for the supression of the rebellion and the preservation of the Union (anpiause.) It ought not be improper to refer briefly to some of the leading features of the administration of President Grant and the conduct of the government within the last two years or twenty-five months. I shall not detain you by anything like a detailed account of what has been done, nor is that necessary as the people are a reading people, and they are familiar with the facts and details as they transpire from day to day, and cannot be instructed by me or any one else upon that subject, for nothing is done under it which is not made public. But yet I may call to mind a few of the leading incidents in the political history of the past 25 months. We have a debt, a debt brought about by war, a debt the creation of which was made necessary for the preservation of the Republic. Under this administration within twenty-five months and a half, two hundred and ten millions of that debt has been paid—more than a one-twelfth part of the entire debt. How has it been paid, as compared with the last administration? Not by increase of taxation, but by increasing the revenues, but by a faithful and honest collection of revenues and by retrenchment and economy in every department of labor. Chase failed in paying off that two hundred and ten millions of the public debt we have saved more than twelve and a half million in the annual interest, a saving that is to be continued. During this time eighty-three millions of dollars in taxes have been taken off and this administration continues successful and the laws are well and faithfully administered a further reduction of taxes will be made. I do not—to not all be done at once, it must be done with reference to the debt that has got to be paid sometime, it must be done with reference to the carrying on of this government, it must be successfully administered, it must be done with reference to a perfect preservation of the national faith, and as things are going on we will be able, by the next power of Congress at the next session to make another large reduction in the public taxation.

Referring to the Indian policy, he said we were more nearly at peace with the Indian tribes than at any time in the history of the Government. The administration has been successful in this by the adoption of the wise and humane policy by the President. (Applause.)

In referring to the future policy of the party, he said the Republican party could not afford to make the issue upon the basis of the abatement of others. It was national, and its policy must embrace the good of the whole country. It could not afford to make a direct issue of the tariff, the naval service or any other individual issue. The policy of the Democratic party was to denounce all the Republican party did, and the letter the act done the more bitterly it was denounced. Congress had just passed a bill for the protection of life, liberty and property, known as the Ku-Klux bill, but it is denounced by the Democracy as uncontitutional. This was the old cry of the party. They had denounced every measure passed by Congress, and every act of the Administration as unconstitutional. The recent Legislature of Indiana had declared the Fourteenth and fifteenth Amendments to the constitution as illegally adopted. The Senator believed the Ku-Klux bill not only constitutional but necessary to meet the condition of affairs in the South he said that in seven, and he believed he might say eight, of the Southern States there existed a conspiracy called the Ku-Klux-Klan, whose history was one of blood and crime, outrage and murder. It was a despotism, or at least a secret, active, or an organization that once existed in this State, known as the Sons of Liberty. All its deeds of crime inflicted upon negroes and Republicans, with a view to cause them to abandon the Republican party or join the conspiracy. It was an important fact that no one member of that organization had been arrested or punished as such for crime committed. Such a state of affairs existing, it was the duty of Congress to furnish protection to the white and black Republicans of the South to the full extent of the power of the nation. This protection was due, not because they were black or white Republicans, but because they were human beings. These crimes were perpetrated in violation of the laws of Congress and of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, and it was therefore the duty of Congress to protect all citizens everywhere.

In reference to the finances of the country and public debt he said, this Government cannot make and unmake issues, they grow out of the state of the country and the action of the Parties cannot define issues, their province is to take sides; and he said the questions to be settled by the campaign of 1872 were those which had grown out of the war. These are not dead and will not be dead until the Democratic party is willing to accept in an honorable manner the settlement of the questions that caused or sprung out of the war. That party is anxious to bury the dead issues before they can be laid aside. The Democratic party dare not declare its acceptance of the solution. The Southern wing of the party controls that organization and has always done so. Mr. Stephens in a recent letter declared that the South could not and would not accept the Republican adjustment of these issues as final and as soon as the party in the North signifies its willingness to do so, it would cause a disruption between the North and South. As their only hope of success in 1872 was in carrying the whole of the Southern States, they dare not seek a rupture. The Democratic Senators and Republicans in Congress had prepared an address, which was drafted with

THE CAPITAL.

Earl Grey's Reception.

THE HIGH COMMISSION.

Supreme Court Matters.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Odd Fellows' Reception.

WASHINGTON, April 22, 1871.

WAITING ADVICE.

The English High Commission are anxiously awaiting advices from their Government concerning the propositions submitted for its sanction.

MILITARY CHANGES.

General orders have been issued from the War Department to discontinue Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, as a sub-department for mounted recruiting service. The permanent garrison, recruiting property and funds will be transferred to St. Louis arsenal, Missouri, and turned over to the Superintendent of the Cavalry Service.

ODD FELLOWS.

The fifty-second anniversary of the establishment of the Order of Odd Fellows in this country will be observed by the members here on Wednesday next as a day of thanksgiving. Extensive preparations are being made for it. There will be a procession and orations delivered at the National Theatre.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis for the last twenty-four hours: The barometer continues falling steadily on the California coast. It has also fallen at the Rocky Mountain stations and in the Northern States with a rapid increase of temperature. The high pressure which advanced on Friday night into the Mississippi Valley continues to the northeast and extends to Ohio. The light rain and clouds of Friday have slowly passed from Lakes Michigan and Huron to the Eastern States. Clearing up weather is now reported on Lake Erie. Fair and clear weather has been generally experienced during the day from Virginia, South and westward.

Probabilities—It is probable that the barometer will continue to fall on the Pacific coast and may probably bring rain on Sunday. A falling barometer with cloudy weather and fresh winds for the upper lakes on Sunday. Partially cloudy weather for the eastern States, and clear west and south of Pennsylvania and Ohio river.

PAYING INTEREST.

The Secretary of the Treasury has determined to pay the interest on the new registered bonds by a check to the order of the holder of a bond. All persons subscribing for the new loan are requested to furnish their address in order that a like plan may be carried out.

WASHINGTON, April 23, 1871.

EARL GREY AT HOME

Earl De Gray was at home last night at the quarters of the English High Commission. It was one of the largest receptions that ever took place in Washington. There were present among others all the members of the Joint High Commission, the judges of the Supreme Courts, members of the Cabinet, Foreign Ministers, Senators and Representatives in Congress, eminent officers of the army and navy, and many prominent citizens accompanied by ladies.

Sir Edward and Lady Thornton assisted Earl Dedrey in receiving the guests. The grand attached to the house was for this occasion converted into a conservatory, choice plants being tastefully arranged, and the walls hung with evergreens and intertiomed with American and British flags. Bands played alternately from the national airs of both countries. There was much freedom and sociability among the guests and his hospitalities were richly dispensed.

EARL GREY'S PARTY.

The large and splendid party given by Earl de Grey to the most distinguished persons in Washington, both native and foreign, is regarded not only as having been held in good faith and friendly disposition, but as expressive of the approaching satisfactory conclusion of the work of the Joint High Commissioners. It is there was much freedom and sociability among the guests and his hospitalities were richly dispensed.

The error was made in the account of the ball at Sioux City and Chicago, and before the second dispatch came the bill had passed both Houses, and signed by the Governor, authorizing the counties and townships to vote on the tax in aid of the railroad. As

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and SmithfIeld Street.

MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1871.

HEADQUARTERS
REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE of Pennsylvania,
No. 1105 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA, January 23, 1871.

In pursuance of the Resolution of the Republican State Central Committee, adopted at Altoona, August 16, 1870, a State Convention, composed of delegates from each Senatorial and Representative District in the number to which each district is entitled in the Legislature, will meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 17th DAY of MAY, A. D. 1871, to nominate candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General, and to take action upon the question of Constitutional Reform, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
Chairman Executive Committee of State Central Committee.

GEORGE W. HAMERSLY,
M. S. QUAY,
JAMES W. M. NEWLIN, } Secretaries.

BONDS at Frankfort, 90¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 48¼.

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 110¾@111.

WE HAVE been furnished by a friend with a copy of the Athens, Pa. *Gleaner* which contains an elaborate and well written historical paper from the pen of Mr. S. Hayden, in which he maintains, and we think very successfully that the appellation of "Keystone States" to Pennsylvania had its first origin from an arched bridge erected across Rock creek in Washington about the year 1797. The arch was constructed of thirteen stones and upon each were engraved the initials of the thirteen colonies. On the keystone the most conspicuous of all, "Pa," was inscribed and hence, ever since, our State has been called the Keystone of the Federal arch. No evidence can be adduced that the appellation was used prior to the erection of that bridge, and though Mr. Hayden's statement has been contradicted we believe it to be the true history of the derivation of the proud title attached to and so honorably worn by our Commonwealth.

CONGRESS has adjourned. The Senate decently and quietly—the House in a scene disgraceful to any body of men. The fall of the Speaker's gavel was amidst a heated and violent personal discussion, cutting off further debate, and saving the country from the shame of any further disgrace. Nor do we think that those only who participated in the discussion were censurable. The House, as a body, seemed to enjoy the sight of men calling each other liars, and perjurers, thieves and villains. Surely such language could have been checked, and that it was not, reflects discredit on every member who was present. We are heartily tired and sick of these things. A personal explanation in almost every instance means personal vituperation, and he that can scold the most fares the best. If members have no regard for their own selfrespect, they should at least remember they represent gentlemen, and ought to come as near the requirements as their natures will possibly allow.

WHEN the war was over, the South was almost financially ruined. Mighty armies had swept across the Southern States, and left little else than wreck and ruin behind them. Debt was an inevitable sequence and that it has followed, no thinking man will find occasion for surprise. The New Orleans *Republican* states that in 1865 the debt of Louisiana was about $16,000,000, and that it has been increased some ten millions by endorsing railroad bonds. While making this acknowledgment and stating that the Republicans were not only willing to admit this fact, but also to defend it, it says:

"They are further willing to admit that the State Government has cost much money to start it and keep it in working order, but they affirm that these expenditures were rendered necessary by the disturbed conditions of society and by the opposition which was made to the laws. It was foreseen and foretold to the people four years ago, that if they did not submit to the plan of reconstruction as good citizens they would be forced to do so at their own expense. They chose disorder, and they have simply saddled themselves with the cost of their evil doings as all evil doers do."

BOSTON has lately had a fatal case of poisoning, arising from dressing an ox for the market that had died of disease. It appears the butcher after having dressed the ox, wiped his face with the towel he had used in washing the sides of the animal. An abrasion of the skin on his face was poisoned, and he died therefrom in a few days. The Coroner's jury returned as a verdict that Geo. E. Temple came to his death by blood poison in dressing a dead ox, and they further found that one-half of the meat was conveyed to the Boston market. They urge that the Board of Health establish forced and stringent regulations for the prevention hereafter of the introduction of such dead and diseased animals into the slaughter houses. And there we suppose the matter will drop. This villainous traffic is carried on far more extensively than even the public have any idea of, and these recommendations of Coroners' juries have really but little weight in protecting the citizens. In all cities, some plan should be resorted to, whereby all beef and meat exposed to sale, should be inspected before any sale is made. The poor are more liable to suffer than the rich. The temptation to purchase arises from being able to procure beef at a lower price than is sold elsewhere, and indeed they are unable to purchase good beef at the prices that are demanded at present. The Boston butcher should be made a salutary example for all those offenders in this way. The law should be severe, and the punishment inflicted at all times be the maximum. In this way at least some could be frightened off from dealing in meat that as in the Boston case, is nothing but deadly poison.

MR. MEMMINGER, of South Carolina, concluded he had discovered the great solution of the suffrage question. He proposed to apply two tests to each voter and to make a property and an educational qualification. He did not seem to realize the fact that Southern Democratic journals would at once oppose any such project. The blacks of the South are rapidly acquiring property. In many places they are the only Southern men who have accepted the situation and gone faithfully and earnestly to work. They are also educating themselves rapidly. The effect of Mr. Memminger's effort would be, if carried into effect, to disqualify all the poor whites who vote the Democratic ticket, while it would have but little effect in a short time on the colored people. The poor whites have never worked and won't work. They have never tried to learn and won't learn. The Memphis *Avalanche* therefore does not support Mr. Memminger's proposed solution but declares:

Mr. Memminger's plan bears alike on black and white. Education and property are the questions involved; and it remains to be seen, as it is leveled at the poorer and more ignorant classes, whether it will ultimately most affect white or black. The blacks have shown some capacity to acquire education, and more to acquire property. There is a large class of whites—known before the war as "poor whites"—in the South whose members have thus far shown little ambition or capacity in either direction. If Mr. Memminger expects his plan to operate chiefly against the blacks he raises a question which nothing but a practical test can settle.

This presents the matter in a new light to Mr. Memminger, and he must work out another solution. Why not do away with the difficulty by accepting universal suffrage?

SECTION 6. KLU KLUX BILL.

So much debate has arisen over the amendment of Senator Sherman to what is known as the Ku Klux bill, that we give that section as passed, more prominence than the other portions of the bill, that our readers may fully understand its provisions.

SECTION 6. That any person or persons having knowledge that any of the wrongs conspired to be done, and mentioned in the second section of this act, are about to be committed, and having power to prevent or aid in preventing the same, shall neglect or refuse so to do, and such wrongful act shall be committed, such person or persons shall be liable to the person injured, or his legal representatives, for all damages caused by any such wrongful act, which such first named person or persons, by reasonable diligence, could have prevented; and such damages may be recovered in an action on the case in the proper circuit court of the United States, and any number of persons guilty of such wrongful neglect or refusal may be joined as defendants in such action, provided that such action shall be commenced within one year after such cause of action shall have accrued; and if the death of any person shall be caused by any such wrongful act and neglect, the legal representatives of such deceased persons shall have such action therefor and may recover not exceeding $5,000 damages thereon, for the benefit of the widow of such deceased person, if any there be, or if there be no widow, for the benefit of the next or kin of such deceased person.

It will be seen that the amendment of Senator Sherman has been almost entirely abandoned, and that the provisions of the present section authorize nothing but a civil suit in the United States Courts under very stringent requirements. Before any damages may be obtained it must be proven: 1st, that the defendant had *prior* knowledge of the outrage that was committed. A single glance at this provision will satisfy every one that few instances, if any, will arise, where such proof can be adduced. Accessories before the fact may and have been convicted by a chain of circumstances, but the instances are very rare, and ninety-nine cases out of every hundred attempts that have been made in this direction, have been made through the instrumentality of a prisoner turning State's evidence. In the crimes the present bill is intended to reach, we apprehend there will exist no case of State's evidence, simply because the offence is, under the bill, of a civil nature, and the United States will hold out no hopes of leniency to an accused to testify, in order that the legal representatives of the person outraged may recover in damages in a civil case. Independent of this one fact, judging from the present temperament and condition of the South, there would not be more than *one* case of informer arise in any one district.

But second, the defendant in the civil suit must not only have a *prior* knowledge of the outrage committed, but he must have the power to prevent, or aid in preventing, the perpetration of the crime and neglect or refuse to do so. Under this portion of the section it must be proven that the defendant by reasonable diligence could have prevented the commission of the act. This will be even more difficult to prove than the prior knowledge, and in every instance where the question may arise, any jury in the land will take into consideration despite the law, the personal risk a man, would encounter, not only to his own life, but the dangers that would arise both to his family and his property, by any interference with an organized band of citizen assassins. We who quietly sit by our own firesides in the North, will not enter into the full extent of this danger, but those who sit in judgment on the case will, and will act accordingly.

Looking therefore at the section in a fair light, we can but regard it as one that will rarely if ever be carried into effect. But we do not look for the benefits that may arise from it, in the damages gained by the plaintiffs in a civil action. Useless as it will be when brought to the practical test, we nevertheless believe that no one will be particularly anxious to run the risk. It will most certainly deter the timid from entering into the outrages, and if it does no more, will have the beneficial effect of breaking down the *unity* of purpose which we now believe exists to drive the loyal men from out the South. It is in our opinion far better than the amendment of Senator Sherman, because though weak, it does not oppress. It does not confound the innocent with the guilty, but on the contrary requires very stringent proof against a defendant before he can be mulcted in damages. We were not satisfied with the amendment of Senator Sherman, but we believe that the present section will do quite as much good as any just and legal one that could have been passed. Senator Sherman's amendment was calculated to drive all loyal men out of a district where these outrages were committed. They would discover that not only were their lives in danger by the Ku-Klux, but that for every murder perpetrated by these knaves on a loyal man, the loyal men were called upon to pay for the outrage out of their property. The present section, however, provides only for the punishment of the guilty, and a man known to be loyal, will always feel that no suspicion can rest upon him, and that he will not be made to suffer for any offence in which he has had no participation.

UNIONTOWN, PA.

How the Commercial is Viewed by Republicans in Adjoining Counties.

UNIONTOWN, April 21, 1871.

EDITORS GAZETTE: I inclose you an editorial from the American *Standard* of this town. Please give it a place in your columns and oblige an old, if not the oldest, Republican in Western Pennsylvania:

THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

The Pittsburgh *Commercial* need not deprecate the wrath of biggoted Democrats for any disfavors done them. They have no more supple ally—the Republicans no more deceitful enemy than that paper. It cannot slaver over treacherous political misdeeds, with the false pretences of independence, freedom from caucus and personal influences, and the pretence of preferring principle to strategy, and truth to party. Republicans are not so simple as to let it appease their condemnation, offsetting a fling at the Democrats, with a dig at Republicans and the policy of its administration. Republican principles and Republican successes are not to be sustained by a Republican Ishmaelite. And though Dr. Gregory, in Goldsmith's play of the "Mock Doctor, or dumb Lady Cured," after beating his wife, justified himself to her by saying, "My dear, a few blows heighten the affections, and being one, when I beat you, I beat one half of myself," though painted a sharp rascal, he was not the less a brute.

Not the tool of a "clique," forsooth! Why the *Commercial* was started by a clique of wealthy aristocrats, as an organ of Governor Curtin and themselves. Its avowed object was to pin down Simon Cameron. It was intended to head a faction, and the editor—a New York penny-a-liner, was sent for and hired to do the mischievous and dirty work—they bought his brains and his soul, if he had one. And well has he done his work. Year after year, with fiendish pertinacity, it has pursued Mr. Cameron, in his public and private life, even when the Republicans of Congress had put him on the National Republican Committee of the State of Pennsylvania, and when his defeat would have disrupted and disorganized the party of this State.

Year after it has been throwing explosive projectiles into the party in Allegheny county—culminating last fall, at a most trying season for the party, in getting a caucus nomination of an independent ticket with the transparent purpose of throwing the Legislature into the hands of the Copperheads. It headed a faction which, under pretense of "reform," coalesced with Copperheads in the Legislature and re-elected a former State Treasurer, who impliedly admitted he had been swindling the State, by refusing to answer proper questions put to him by a committee of investigation, and it was foiled in an effort to re-elect him, only because another attempt to coalesce with Copperheads failed for want of requisite Republicans to consummate it. The preceding election had made the *Commercial's* "reformers" scarce in the Legislature.

And still the *Commercial* keeps "sloshing" about in the party, like a drunken Irishman at Donnybrook fair, planting his shillalah wherever a head shows itself. This he calls backing his friends and party. He is Republican in general, but Ishmaelitish in detail. All the time for the party, but not a measure of Gen. Grant commendable! *When Sumner was deposed from the head of the Committee on Foreign Relations, he was rampant. It was Grant's doings. The annexation of San Domingo was a "job," and when the President referred the subject to the people, it proclaimed that he had backed out, and that was an end of annexation. Now the "Commercial" begins to whine, and suggests coming events may make its purchase politic and proper.*

Mating in with the Ku-Klux Copperheads, the "Commercial" has been excusing their outrages as a consequence of the carpet-bag rule in the South. As if it were not one of the veriest carpet bag adventurers of the day. The vilest carpet-baggers are those schooled among the jungle of rogues in New York.

But all these are American citizens, having equal privileges secured in every State. If a majority of the voters South elect a carpet-bagger, what right has a Northern or any other worshipper of caste and aristocratic rule to malign them? This the "Commercial" knows. But it was not these, but the Presidential appointments that the "Commercial" denounced. It was a dig at Gen. Grant. Still, that paper is Republican, and only "prefers principle to strategy, and truth before party success," as it says. Its principle is two eggs for a penny—its truth as a grain of wheat in a bushel of chaff, and both together are only greasing a place to slide over to the Copperheads. No wonder the Copperhead "*Paper*" died for want of patronage, where the *Commercial* much better filled the place.

ALLEGHENY POOR FARM.

Visit of the Board of Directors to Harrisburg, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Brooklyn--Fine Institutions--Noble Works--Business--Politics, etc.

[Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, April 20th, 1871.

On Thursday, April 13th, a portion of the Allegheny City Board of Directors of the Poor, consisting of Messrs. Thomas Scandrett, George Gerst, Ernest Eggers, John Speer, and Martin Ley, accompanied by the architect of the proposed new poor-house, John U. Barr, Esq., and Mr. Wm. Murdoch, an old resident of Allegheny and a prominent contractor, and one or two others, including your correspondent, started on a tour of investigation, for the purpose of learning by ocular proof the best and most economical modes of heating and ventilating large buildings, such as the one the City of Allegheny proposes to erect for the poor.

HARRISBURG

was reached safely, thanks to the management of our great state's pride, the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the public buildings thereof were visited by the committee. Nothing new was learned here, as the buildings were somewhat old, and did not possess the most modern improvements. The State Capital, however, afforded a good idea of the merits of artificial heat produced by hot air furnaces.

AIR OR STEAM.

There is somewhat of a difference of opinion existing between our best architects and builders as to the relative merits of the two systems of heating large (or small) buildings—the one of hot air produced by furnaces, and the other by steam. There is probably not very much difference between them, both producing sufficient heat for all purposes, and of quality, as to dryness, &c., entirely consistent with healthfulness. But on the score of economy, I am entirely satisfied, and I think the Board will join in this opinion, that the system of hot-air furnace heating has decidedly the advantage over steam, both in its first cost and in the fact of far less liability to get out of order and requiring extensive repairs. Plumbers' bills next to gas bills—their near relative—are, perhaps, the most disagreeable things that our untutored minds can be brought to contemplate and our unfilled pockets to pay, and should be discountenanced on all proper occasions, for they suggest leaking pipes, floors flooded, cold, damp rooms and unheard of lessons in the art of charging. Who ever paid a plumbers's bill without grumbling? "If any, speak, for him have I offended." Therefore it was with much satisfaction we looked upon the system of heating with the warm, dry air furnaces, some of which had been in operation for a quarter of a century without requiring an hour's labor for repairs.

TO BALTIMORE.

After finishing the rounds at Harrisburg, our party started for the growing and now great city of Baltimore, *via* the Northern Central Railroad, reaching it in safety the same day, and preceeded to inspect the public buildings at once.

THE POOR HOUSE.

Their poor farm is situated on a piece of high ground, overlooking the beautiful Chesapeake Bay, and commands one of most delightful views that can be found anywhere. The farm covers forty acres of fine rolling land in a high state of cultivation, but steps are about being taken to enlarge it by a purchase of fifty or more additional acres. The buildings consist of one main, central brick house 400 feet long by 50 feet deep, three stories high. On either end of this is a wing with a front of 150 feet each, extending the same depth. In addition to these there is another building attached in the rear, extending back about 200 feet, and forming with the others a T in shape.

I will not attempt any description of this grand pile of buildings, erected by the good Baltimorians for their homeless poor, and appropriately named the "Home at Bayview." It has the usual divisions and wards for hospitals, school rooms, chapel, bed rooms, some large, containing ten to fifteen beds, and others with room for but two. The ground and buildings cost in the neighborhood of one million of dollars, which fact alone sufficiently attests the extent and completeness of the work. About one thousand persons can be comfortably housed and cared for, the present number of inmates being a little over 700, about 200 of whom are insane. The buildings are heated with steam. The boilers numbering four, are very large and are supplied with all of the necessary hot and warm water pumps, receiving heaters, tanks, etc., forming in their entirety, power enough and machinery enough to run a half dozen first class foundries or manufacturing establishments, and requiring the services of two experienced engineers.

TOO MUCH EXPENSE.

It appeared to me, a casual observer, looking at all of this immense machinery, without being at that time able to draw any proper comparison between it and the simpler, less costly, less elaborate system of hot air furnaces, that a great deal of labor and money were piled up in this building for the purpose of taking the place of our old fashioned fire-places and supplying the heat which we all used to think *them* the only proper means to look to for that desirable article. In a word, I could not help thinking that too much expense had been incurred in what appeared to me, a very dangerous system, and one that might, at any moment through the negligence of the engineer, get out of order and deprive these hundreds of poor dependents of a necessary degree of heat.

THE VENTILATION

was imperfect also, which was owing, no doubt, to an insufficient study on the part of the architect of the building he not having allowed sufficient surface for the ventilating registers. This mistake is very commonly made and nothing but experience of this kind will teach us. Theory is very good sometimes, but in matters of this kind, there is no book which will teach as fast as actual observation and nasal demonstration. Give us plenty of God's pure air. Don't stint these unfortunates in that which is so truly *free*, simply to save an inch or two, in the size of the breathing tubes. Nature never made us so, and we shouldn't hamper our lungs; but on the contrary should give them all the room they require. Baltimore has many grand and noble public and private edifices but none of them speak so loudly of the warmth of heart that springs from that noblest characteristic of the human race, the divine charity, as her "Home at Bayview."

The Committee are under great obligations to Mr. Jacob F. Cook, Clerk at Bayview, and also to Mr. Wm. Baker, assistant Engineer for courtesies extended to them and information given.

OTHER PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The Board also visited the County Jail, a large and elegant stone building, admirably built and adapted for the purpose intended, and the State Penitentiary, of which, being an ancient institution, not much can be said in its favor. It is, however, at present undergoing extensive repairs and will be greatly enlarged and improved.

PHILADELPHIA.

From Baltimore the party went to Philadelphia, and visited the Alms House, situated in West Philadelphia, and also the one erected in what *was* Germantown. In this latter the heat is supplied by hot air furnaces of the Harkinson patent, and is ample and satisfactory. The ventilation is also perfect, and in strong contrast with some other similar institutions that were visited. I can commend this building in all of its parts as a model. The great Moyamensing prison, situated in that portion of Philadelphia formerly known as the Moyamensing district, is also heated by hot air furnaces, of the Rand patent, which have been in operation for fifteen years, and afford all the heat required throughout this immense institution. Time will not permit me to enter into the other features of these and similar establishments.

NEW YORK CITY.

The Hospital and Work House were visited by the Board, who were much pleased with the internal arrangements, from which many good practical ideas were obtained. The buildings are all large and airy, and built on a vast scale, commensurate with the needs of the large population of the metropolis.

BROOKLYN.

In this city the Court House and Poor House were visited, not presented nothing new. They are, however, well worth a visit on account of their solidity of construction, elegance of design and completeness in every detail.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Business appears to be good in each of the cities visited. The Baltimoreans are congratulating themselves on the completion of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, bringing their city in more direct communication with the great West and South. The first through freight train arrived there a day or two ago, and was hailed as an omen of still greater results to be obtained, for both Pittsburgh and Baltimore, through the completion of this road.

ST. CLOUD HOTEL.

The opening of the new St. Cloud hotel in Philadelphia, under the management of the Messrs. Mullin, assisted by their genial clerk, Mr. Harry Denniston, has been signalized by a grand rush of visitors completely filling it in every part. We wish them much success.

THE NEW GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL,

Broadway, New York, is doing a large business and without doubt is the leading hotel in New York city.

TAMMANY AND THE RING

Rule with undisturbed sway both in the State and city, and carry on their corrupt and profligate work with a recklessness which will bring complete bankruptcy if not checked. Even the *World* has been induced to cry out shame on the party leaders, so great and manifest have their enormous robberies become. "Whom the Gods would destroy, they first make mad," and the mutterings of the honest tax-payers forbode the coming storm of retribution, which will hurl these reckless thieves from power. So mote it be. L.

PETROLEUM.

The Surplus Stock to be Carried on This Side.

The New York *Bulletin* says:

By far the greater portion of the stock of petroleum that has been forwarded to Europe since January 1st, was bought during 1870 for shipments during the earlier months of the year; and the exporters who have sent it say that it was shipped because they had contracted to receive it, rather than because it was needed, and that they believe the oil forwarded this year to exceed by several thousand barrels the European consumption since January 1st. They further more aver that under no circumstances would they have bought this year, at the price paid last year, the oil lately sent to Europe on purchases made in 1870. This fact would of itself tend to depress prices on this side, since it indicates the size of the stocks still held abroad. But the basis of the petroleum export trade has been altered this year as regards the part of the world where accumulated stock is to be carried. The largest and most successful operators in petroleum for export say that the accumulated stocks must in future be carried on this side of the Atlantic. The exporters assign two (for them) strong reasons for having inaugurated this new policy; first, that by conducting the trade so as to have the surplus stock on this side, they could afford to pay a higher price for oil that could be sold for immediate consumption as soon as it was bought here, and gain more than by having their correspondents carry it in Europe; and, next, because by having the surplus carried in America, they will be almost wholly free from the losses on account of fluctuations from which, by the fact of having hitherto carried the accumulated stock in Europe, they have in the past suffered. It requires a great deal of money to carry the surplus stock of petroleum. The refining interest has not the capital necessary to enable them to stand between the producers and the exporters, and it is doubtful whether the great commission merchants of the trade will ever be able to see money enough in the business to induce them to assist the refiners in carrying the surplus stock—something which the latter do not think of attempting at present. The indications are, therefore, that the surplus stock of petroleum must for the future be carried in the crude state, and by the producers in their own country. Meanwhile, a stock at the regions, amounting to nearly 700,000 barrels, and oil selling on the Creek at $3.85 per barrel, with a downward tendency, together with a daily production which the corrected reports seem to place at about 13,750 barrels for March, demonstrate some of the first results of the new tactics of the exporters.

AN ANCIENT DOCUMENT.

MESSRS. EDITORS GAZETTE: The following bill of sale will explain itself. It is a copy of a copy; but I have no doubt of it being a true transcript of the original paper. I will only add that there still stands on Ferry street, between Second and Third avenues, a house built with brick taken from the walls of Fort Pitt under this agreement. I. C.

Know all men by these presents that I, Charles Edmonstone, Esq., in his Majesty's 18th or Royal Regiment of Foot of Ireland, and Commanding at Fort Pitt, for and in consideration of the sum of Fifty Pounds Nw York Currency to me, in hand paid by William Thompson, Gent. in the County of Cumberland, and Province of Pennsylvania, and Alexander Ross, Agent, Victualler at Fort Pitt, the receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge, have Bargained and sold on behalf of the Crown and by these presents do Bargain, sell and deliver unto the said William Thompson and Alexander Ross; All the Pickets, Bricks, Stone, Timber, and Iron, which now is in the building or Walls of the Fort, and in the Redoubts to be demolished by order of his Excellency the Hon'ble Lieut. General Thomas Gage, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's forces in North America. To have and to hold the said Bargained Pickets, Bricks, Stones, Timber and Iron, unto the said William Thompson and Alex. Ross, their Executors, admrs and assigns forever. And I the said Charles Edmondstone, in behalf of the crown, shall and will Warrant and Forever defend against all Persons, by these presents the said Bargained Business unto said William Thompson and Alex. Ross, their Executors and Assigns. In witness whereof, I have hereunto, set my hand and seal the tenth day of October, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-two.

CHARLES EDMONSTONE, } SEAL.
Commanding.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of
EDM'D BIDEAUX,
EDWARD HAND.

1,244,100 Bricks.
Sundry Bricks, &c., remaining in Govn House.
Sundry Square and Cut Stones in the Walls of the Fort.
2,025 Pickets.
4,250 feet of Walnut Scantling.
499 feet of Plank.
16 Double Frames of Barrack Rooms.
2,380 feet of Square Timber.
A square Log House, 50 ft. long.
2 Redoubts.
8 Stacks of Chimneys.

Punch says: It is our melancholy duty to announce that a gentleman well known in literary circles and the neighborhood of Hoston, a kind husband, an affectionate father, a devoted friend, and an ex-church warden, one at whom the finger of suspicion had never been pointed, and on whose character the breath of calumny has never yet alighted, was the other day found devouring a favorite author.

MR. JOHN BELLIS, aged seventy-three, and for many years a resident of Rochester, Boone county, Kansas, was killed at that place on Monday last by the falling of a wall of an old outhouse he was removing. He was a man of very eccentric habits, and some years ago prepared his own tombstone, with the following inscription: "Here lies John Bellis, may the God of Heaven have that mercy upon my soul that I would have upon His if I were the God of Heaven and He were John Bellis!"

CURE FOR CORNS.

It is not the great evils alone which afflict humanity. There are minor ones of a troublesome as well as of a painful kind, that often interfere with our pleasures and make life burthensome—provocatives alike of bad temper and wrathful words, and among these are corns and bunions, which interfere so often and so sadly with pedestrians. All sorts of remedies have been resorted to to eradicate corns and in spite of them, they, like Banquo's ghost, will up. No sooner have you pared one with the knife than they sprout up again as if they were a normal condition that belonged to the human foot. This is not so. A man by the name of Robinson has prepared something in the shape of a corn pencil, which is a perfect solvent of corns, and not only of corns, but like wise all sorts of thickenings and indurations, either upon the feet or other parts of the body—warts, moles, hard and soft corns are so completely removed by Robinson's Corn Solvent as to give no further trouble. A medical gentleman informed the writer that he removed a troublesome corn from his foot which had bothered him for years, and it is now as well as ever. Numerous other persons have certified to its va ue in removing the worst kind of corns, and as for warts it removes them without the slightest inconvenience whatever and without pain. One gentleman alleges that, having suffered from corns for about ten years, says: "I take pleasure in recommending Robinson's Patent Corn Solvent, which, after three weeks' use, quite removed corns that had troubled me for years, although I had tried all sorts of preparations before without obtaining any relief." The Solvent acts upon corns and warts by penetrating and destroying vitality in the roots, thus enabling nature to throw off the diseased cuticle or excrescence, and leaves the skin underneath in a healthy condition. Its application is very simple, and if used with a little care the most obstinate corn or wart may be removed without pain. A correspondent, speaking of these pencils, says: "Every one that I sell of these solvents of your make recommends it to others." Sold at fifty cents each, or by the dozen or gross at rates to allow a good profit to the retailer. To be had only at Keyser's great medicine store, 167 Liberty street.

FRESH ARRIVAL—JUST RECEIVED,
50 cases St. Louis Michigan Water.
25 cases of Hathorn Saratoga Water.
10 cases of High Rock Congress Water.
10 barrels Blue Lick Water.
Just received direct from the Springs, at
JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE AND MINERAL WATER DEPOT,
Cor. Penn and Sixth streets, (old St. Clair.)
N. B.—Where you will find the finest Mineral Waters in the city, Kissingen, Vichy, Blue Lick and Congress on Granchi, drawn from the fountain and one of the finest west of New York city. Remember, at
JAMES E. BURNS & CO.,
Corner of Penn and Sixth streets.

TRY IT.

It is amusing that the feeble should totter, with uncertain steps, over the face of the earth, in danger every day of falling victims to the morbid influences by which we are all surrounded, when a tested and proven vegetable tonic, capable of endowing them with the vigor they need, is procurable in every city, town and settlement. It might reasonably be thought that after the twelve years' experience which the world has had of Hostetter's Bitters, all would know that its effect is to prevent disease.

At certain seasons the atmosphere is surcharged with the seeds of intermittents, remittents, rheumatism, pulmonary disorders, bilious complaints and the like. Persons whose nervous systems are relaxed are the first to succumb to these distempers. Brace up the physical energies then with this potential vegetable tonic. It is the most powerful recuperant which the botanic kingdom has ever yielded to patient research and experiment. Try it. The blindest discipline of the old medical dogmas will at least admit that a tonic and alterative, compounded of approved herbs, roots and barks can do no harm, while the testimony of thousands invites a trial of its virtues.

Vigor is the thing most needed in these cases as well as in dyspepsia and nervous affections, and Hostetter's Bitters is the safest, surest and most wholesome strengthening preparation that human skill has yet concocted.

Hundreds of physicians have abandoned all the official receipts and prescribed this harmless tonic as a preventive and cure for all cases of chills and fever.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES.
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
☞ Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRAFF,
HUGUS
& CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
206 and 208
Liberty Street.
Macrum & Carlisle,
27 FIFTH AVENUE,
Have Opened a Complete Line of
Hamburgs,
Real Laces,
Lace Collars,
Linen Collars.
ALL THE NEW STYLES
Parasols,
French Corsets,
Glove-Fitting Corsets,
Hoop Skirts, new shape,
Fringes, Gimps, Buttons,
Corded and Plain Satin,
Plain and Fancy Bow Ribbons.
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF THE
"HARRIS SEAMLESS KID GLOVE,"
Elegant shades, reduced to
$2.00 Per Pair.
A FULL LINE OF
Foreign and Domestic Hosiery.
ap21:q66-MWF

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
BARGAINS IN
A
WILLIAM
At $1.87½
CHENEY BROTHERS
Gros Grain Black Silks.
$1.50, Gros Grain American Black Silks.
75c., Japanese Silks.
12½c., New Spring Delaines.
12½c., Gray Mixed Wash Poplins.
18¾c., Black and White Serge Plaids.
25c., Plain, Black and Striped Grenadines.
25c., Plain and Corded Alpacas, spring colors.
62½c., All Wool Black Empress Cloths—an extra bargain.
10c., 4-4 Bleached Muslins.
12½c., 4-4 Bleached Muslins, a special bargain.
62½c. a dozen, Linen Table Napkins.
90c., a dozen, Linen Table Napkins, large size.
New Dress Goods.
NEW CASSIMERES.
New Shawls and Skirts.
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS.
A COMPLETE STOCK
At Very Low Prices,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.
New Firm and
MOORHOUSE
(SUCCESSORS TO
No. 21 FIFTH
Have now opened their Spri most celebrated makes of A Fabrics, in
Black Silks,
Japanese Silks,
Fancy Dress Goods,
Alpacas and Mohairs,
Poplins and Cretons,
Velveteens,
At the Lowest
MOORHOUSE
21 Fifth
mh18:os
DRY GOODS
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.,
Offer their
New Spring Stock
AT EASTERN PRICES.
Lowest in Nine Years.
Black Alpacas. Silks,
Colored Mohairs. Delaines,
Dress Goods, Cloths,
White Goods, Cassimeres,
Farmers' and Mechanics' Cassimeres
Double and Twist Cottonades,
Tweeds, Flannels, Jeans,
Prints, Ginghams, Checks,
Table Linens,
Towels and Napkins,
Bleached and Brown Muslins,
(All widths and qualities.)
Shawls, Skirts, Collars,
Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, &c.
Batting, Yarns and Carpet Chain.
A Full Line in all Departments.
New Goods Constantly Receiving.
Call and Examine our Stock, at
No. 115 Wood Street.
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.
C. ARBUTHNOT, W. T. SHANNON,
J. G. STEPHENSON.
mh28:o
SPRING GOODS.
We have in store and are daily receiving additions thereto, of our own and other manufactures, a large stock of
Floor Oil Cloths and Oil Cloths,
of all kinds, including our superior make of GREEN CLOTH for Window Shades; also WINDOW SHADES for Dwellings and Show Windows; SHADE HOLLANDS, FIXTURES, &c., all of the newest styles.
Boston Belting Company's make of RUBBER BELTING, HOSE and STEAM PACKING. Rubber Goods of all kinds.
Oak Tanned Leather Belting,
LACE LEATHER, &C.
We offer our stock on hand to purchasers of all kinds at greatly reduced prices.
J. & H. PHILLIPS,
ap1 26 AND 28 SIXTH STREET.
FIRST OF APRIL.
Housekeepers who desire to replenish their stocks for the coming season are invited, before purchasing, to an examination of our large stock of
Choice Family Groceries,
which comprises fresh goods by recent purchase at the lowest cash prices.
NEW CROP TEAS, Black and Green.
CHOICE COFFEES, Green and Roasted.
WHITE and YELLOW SUGARS, best in the market.
CANNED GOODS, Fruit and Vegetable.
SUGAR CURED HAMS, best brands.
PICKLES and SAUCES, English and American.
FRUITS, Foreign and Domestic, &c., &c., &c.
"The Best is the Cheapest."
JNO. A. RENSHAW & CO.,
ap6:p63 COR. LIBERTY and 9TH STREETS.
TREES! TREES!
Persons intending to set out Orchards or Beautify their Grounds, should examine our immense stock of
Apple, Peach, Shrubbery,
Pear, Plum, Conover's Colossal,
Cherry and Asparagus,
Ornamental Trees, Greenhouse Plants,
Evergreens, Roses, &c., &c., &c.,
ALL OF OUR OWN GROWTH.
Also, a large selected stock of WARRANTED VEGETABLE SEED, CHOICE FLOWER SEED, wholesale and retail, by
JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,
☞ Catalogues free. 112 Smithfield street.
mh8
ELABORATELY FINISHED and
HIGHLY ORNAMENTED
Nickel Plated Parlor Grates & Fenders
OF ALL VARIETIES AND STYLES,
For fine houses, can be had at
BISSELL & CO.'S,
235 LIBERTY STREET.
☞ A general assortment of Fine and Common Grates always on hand. fe18:n5

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
NEW GOODS,
T
SEMPLE'S.
12½c., Linen Shirt Fronts.
75c., Black and Colored Kid Gloves.
$1.00, Black and White Balmoral Skirts, worth $2.00.
$1.25, White Woven Skirts.
$2.00 and $2.50, New Spring Shawls.
A LARGE STOCK OF
PARASOLS
AND
Sun Umbrellas,
AT
VERY LOW PRICES.
HATS AND BONNETS.
RIBBONS AND FLOWERS.
EMBROIDERIES.
LACE GOODS.
WHITE GOODS.
UNDERWEAR.
HOSIERY.
GLOVES.
NOTIONS, etc.,
AT
THE LOWEST PRICES,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.
d New Goods!
& CARSTEN,
BATES & BELL.)
H AVENUE,
ng Stock, consisting of the merican, English and French
Shawls, Spring styles,
Lace Curtains and Nets,
Linen and Cotton Goods,
Fancy Cassimeres,
Prints and Muslin
Sheetings,
Market Prices.
& CARSTEN,
Avenue.
THE BEST
Are the Cheapest!
BURT'S
FINE SHOES,
For Ladies, Misses and Children,
Are well known to be the BEST. All warranted. None Genuine without his Trade Mark.
A full line of these goods are sold in Pittsburgh
BY
W. E. Schmertz & Co.,
31 Fifth Avenue.

M W F						
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25					$2.00
10	25					$2.00
10	25					$2.00
10	25					$2.00
10	25					$2.00

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

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James T. Brady & Co.,

BANKERS,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street.

Financial Agents of United States FOR FUNDED LOAN Of 1880, 1885 and 1900.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, April 22, 1870.

The past week has not upon a whole been a pleasant one for borrowers. The banks were unable to discount up to the demands of the market, while private lenders were either scarce of ready money, or more critical than usual of the paper presented. Towards the close of the week, however, there was a change for the better, the demand was lighter, and lenders more easily satisfied. The rates have stood about as follows:

First class, endorsed paper	8@ 9
" single names	9@10
Good names, lower grades	10@12
Collateral loans	9@10

The business in bonds and stocks was scarcely worthy of mention. Allegheny Valley bonds are quiet at 91¾ bid, 92¾@93 asked; Connellsville 7's sold at 93. The dealings in bank shares continue light; Citizens' National was offered for sale at 73, but no bid for Pittsburgh Savings Bank; Allegheny National sold at 69. Columbia oil stock is very quit since dividend day; holders seem to be satisfied with the stock, and the handsome quarterly returns.

The New York market is without any marked change, save an advance of 3 per cent in New York Central, and a further rise in Wabash. At the present high quotations it is natural to expect a revival of life among the bears, and "seller 30," and "seller 60," begin to dot the printed list of sales, premonitory of a resumption of the fight one of these days.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Friday.	Saturday.
Bonds—1881	116¾	116¾
5-20—1862	115	115¼
" 1864	113¾	113¾
" 1865	113¾	113¾
" 1865 new	112¾	112¾
" 1867	112¾	112¾
" 1868	112¾	112¾
10-40s	109¾	109¾
Currency 6s	115	115¾
Gold	111¾	111
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	100½	103¾
Do Scrip	96¾	97¾
Erie	21	21¾
Reading	110¾	110¾
Lake Shore	111¾	111¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	128	127¾
Rock Island	114¾	114
Chicago & N. W.	91¾	90¾
Do. Preferred	99¾	99¾
St. Paul. Common	64¾	64¾
Do. Preferred	83¾	83¾
Wabash	64¾	65¾
Do. Preferred	81	81¾
Ohio & Mississippi	53¾	53¾
Pacific Mail	45¾	46¾
West. Union Telegraph	57¾	57¾
Adams Express	81¾	81¾
U. S. Express	51	50¾
Wells, Fargo	43¾	43

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT.

Loans, increased	$ 372,770
Specie, decreased	1,742,076
Deposits, increased	2,64,958
Legal Tender, increased	4,007,492
Circulation, decreased	57,722

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	111	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '65	112¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	116¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '67	112¾
U. S. 5-20 1862	115¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '68	112¾
U. S. 5-20 1864	113¾	U. S. 10-40 Reg.	
U. S. 5-20 1865	113¾	C. P. R. R.	98¾
U. S. 10-40	109¾	Cy. Pacifics	115¾

NEW YORK, April 22, 1871.

Gold steady with all business at 110¾@111. Loans made at from 1¾ to 2 per cent. for carrying and 1 per cent. for borrowing. Clearings $59,000,000. Exports to-day $1,178,199, and exports for the week $3,332,799. Governments dull but firm with no decided change in price. The railway share speculation early in the day was wild and rampant, and most critical when

HOME NEWS.

Only six common cases appeared at Mayor Callow's levee yesterday morning.

Mayor Brush had but twenty-nine common cases before him yesterday morning.

Alderman Shore on Saturday committed David Hiller to jail for court on a charge of assault and battery, preferred by Jennie Hill, his wife.

Family Difference.—Martha Bagnal stated to Burgess Salisbury, of Birmingham, Saturday evening that her husband, John Bagnal, had struck her in the face with his fist. John was arrested and gave bail for a hearing.

Fred Thomas made oath before Alderman Christ of Allegheny on Saturday, charging W. H. Evans with larceny. The prosecutor alleges that Evans entered his house and stole a pair of pantaloons. Warrant issued.

Slight Fire.—About eight o'clock on Saturday evening a fire was discovered in a frame house on Cherry alley, East Birmingham, and occupied by Mr. Edward Finch. It was occasioniedby a burning chimney. Damage slight.

The Fair at City Hall progresses. Everybody gives the verdict that it is the most pleasant and enjoyable entertainment in the city. Youths, beauty and fashion patronize the great German flying horse. Call and be pleased.

In the obituary columns will be found the death notice of Mrs. Jane Finley, the aged and most estimable old lady we noticed some two weeks ago. It will seem she had reached the ripe old age of ninety years, being for many times the average number of years allotted to man.

Meeting To-night —A meeting of the colored voters of the city will be held at the Franklin street School House at 8 o'clock this evening to select seven citizens of their race to be placed on the Republican County Executive Committee, by order of Joseph A. Butler, Chairman.

Insult to Injury.—Justice Heisel of Birmingham issued a warrant on Saturday for the arrest of a man named Teich on the complaint of Simon Girtel, who alleged that the accused not only struck him on the neck with a stick, but called him a d——d rascal and other bad names besides.

Broad Challenge.—Wm. Scharff of the M'Kee Boat Club is anxious for a race. He has issued a challenge offering to row Coulter a nine mile race over the Upper Monongahela course for $500 a side, provided Coulter will allow him a minute and a-half in the start. He will row any other oarsman upon even terms for $500 a side.

New Fire Engine Ordered.—The Fire Engine and Hose Committee of Allegheny Councils returned to York on Saturday, where they had gone to investigate the workings of the Fire Department and to examine the different apparatus in use there. While in that city they ordered a No. 2 Amoskeag Engine, which will be finished and delivered in Allegheny about the middle of June.

Cross Suits.—M. Katziki, a denizen of Tin-pot alley made an information before Alderman Strain on Saturday afternoon charging Jeremiah Holland with having sold liquor on the 2d, last without a license. Holland then made an information against the above prosecutor with assault and battery, stating that he had caught his daughter a child of ten years of age by the hair and otherwise abused her. The parties were both held for a hearing.

Suicide.—An old lady named Elliott, residing near Prospect, Washington county, a few days ago hung herself while laboring under mental depression brought about by an administrator's sale of her deceased husband's effects. She could not bear the thought of parting with the goods; each article seemed to have a peculiar charm for her, and on the day of the sale she manifested her grief at their loss by hanging herself in the barn, leaving a note explanatory of her action.

Improve the Last Chance.—Our readers will bear in mind that this week will positively close the engagement at the Museum of the greatest curiosity ever known to live—the Two-headed Child.

It can be seen in the morning from half-past nine to half-past twelve; in the afternoon from two till five, and in the evening from seven till half-past nine.

Sig. Leon gives six entertainments daily with his educated and performing birds, rats, mice and monkeys.

Fire in East Birmingham.—A fire broke out in a hay stable belonging to Hiram Schultze, Allegheny and Brown streets, East Birmingham, took fire on Saturday and came near destroying the stable and contents. Mr. Schultze in getting the cattle, some eighteen in number out was severely burned on the head and hands. The cows were all saved uninjured but a litter of five pigs were literally roasted alive—whether they were as delicious to those described in Lamb's Essay on the origin of the roast pig does not appear. The timely arrival of the Walton Hose Company saved the building before much damage was done.

Highway Robbery.—A man named Christ Metz was knocked down near corner of High street and Fifth avenue between one and two o'clock Sunday morning by a party of five or six unknown persons and robbed of his pocket-book containing $8 or 9, a gold watch and chain, his hat and coat. Metz came to the lock-up and gave an account of the robbery and was stated to be in a terrible state near the corner of Smithfield street and Virgin alley, and resided on Fifth avenue near Washington street. Officer Lawrence Cook, who accompanied him h mssays that in the neighborhood where the robbery was committed he met a party of men but that Metz was unable to identify any of them.

Suit for Slander.

Saturday afternoon an action for slander was entered in Court by John McDonough and his wife Margaret against Micheal and Margaret Feeny. The allegation is that the female accused circulated a report that the female prosecutrix had "robbed a drunken man in her house" and that she the female prosecutrix, was a bad character generally—The Feeny's gone bound in the sum of $300 to appear, to answer the charge at the next term.

Runaway on Smithfield Street.

A horse attached to a light spring wagon took fright on Smithfield street on Saturday and ran off. At the corner of Fifth avenue the wagon came in contact with the telegraph pole, but without upsetting. It did not meet with the same luck, however, at the corner of Virgin alley, as it was upset there and the horse stopped. During the progress along Smithfield street it ran into Birmingham passenger car, breaking the windows, and then collided with and upset a buggy. Fortunately the only injury done was to break the shafts of the wagon, although the course of the horse for part of the distance was along the pavement.

Attempted Highway Robbery.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to garrote and rob a man on Tinpot alley about six o'clock on Friday evening. Peter Donahue, who resides at the Point and works at the Connellsville Railroad Depot, was passing through the alley at the hour named with $36 in his pocket, when he was assaulted by five men, who tried to garrote and rob him. Being a very powerful man, he repelled the assault and cried lustily for the police. They, hearing the cry, ran towards the spot and the would-be assailants ran away, not, however, until they had tried to pitch their intended victim over an embankment. Pursuit was made, but without succeeding in capturing the villains.

Suspicious Character Arrested.

About twelve o'clock on Saturday night Charles Reeder, living on North avenue, hearing a noise in his stable, went out and found a suspicious looking individual lurking about who, as soon as Mr. Reeder approached, ran away. He was pursued and with the aid of a policeman, caught and taken to the Allegheny lock-up, where he gave his name as John Kleininger. It would not be bad just to have turned from the Work House that day, where he had been sent three months before by Mayor Callow for disorderly conduct and disorderly conduct, committed on the day he was released from the Western Penitentiary. The hearing will be had in the case this morning, when it will probably get another term at Claremont.

Sued for Libel.

Saturday afternoon two suits for libel were entered against the *Dispatch*, the papers being filed in the Prothonotary's office. The prosecutor in the one case is W. S. Hancox, who was charged with deserting his wife. This matter came up before the Court of Quarter Sessions, when Hancox had a verdict rendered in his favor, and these entered suit, as stated, for damages. The libel in the paper for publishing the allegations against him.

The second case is that of Alexander Rose, in regard to whom an item was published based upon an information made against him before Alderman McMasters.

The cases will probably come up at the next term of Court.

Important Case.

An important case was decided in the Court of Common Pleas on Saturday. Messrs. Everson, Preston & Co., iron founders of this city, had brought a suit against Messrs. J. M. Bradstreet & Son, of the Mercantile Collecting Agency, for $2,400 alleged to have been lost through incompetency of an agent of the defendants' An account for this amount had been given to this agency for collection at Memphis and the agent there, it was alleged, never made any report, the prosecutors thus losing the money. The case was tried and a verdict rendered for the plaintiff. The case came up again in this Court on Saturday on a motion for a new trial, which was refused and judgment entered. It is an important decision and one which business men will be interested in.

The "Reserves" Re-union.

An adjourned meeting of members of the Western Division Pennsylvania Reserve Association was held Saturday afternoon, Capt. J. K. Barbour presiding, and Mr. Grayson acting as Secretary.

It was reported that fifty-five persons had signified their intention of attending the coming Reunion in Philadelphia. The Committee on Transportation reported that excursion tickets over the Pennsylvania Railroad would be furnished at $14.15 each for a delegation less than fifty, and $13 each for a delegation larger than that; by way of the Connellsville road the price of delegation of fifty were fixed at $10.

The Secretary was instructed to notify members in other counties of these terms and request a report from them that the arrangements regarding the fare might be completed.

Adjourned until next Saturday.

Catharine's Troubles.

Catharine McNary wants to be unmarried. She is dissatisfied with her matrimonial experiences which commenced in October thirty-first, 1869, with James McNary and have continued till the present time, with little more of sadness than of felicity. James she avers makes an exceedingly unlovable husband; his disposition being manifested three months after the marriage by his return from a drunken debauch when he struck one of the head under "a stew pan" and otherwise manifested combative proclivities. Subsequently at intervals he endeavored to lead her in the way he thought she should go by playful admonitions in the way of making a target of her head for glass pitchers, bricks and other missiles; one time he varied the exercise by chastising her with a bob-nailed shoe, and again he threw her upon a hot stove and at one time while she was detained in jail through some information of the law he seized upon the household goods and had an exciting auction sale, the profits of which he never accounted for. In general his attentions have been of such a character that Catharine has no pleasure of life, and hence prays for relief.

The usual subpoenas was awarded.

MORE LICENSE LAW.

The Temperance Men Again Appeal to Court —A Few "Points" Raised—No Decision—The Board in Session.

Saturday afternoon the Temperance men again displayed that peculiar fertility of genius which has been so harrowing to the saloon keepers, by a new attack through the Court. The Court of Quarter Sessions had just been opened for business, Judge Collier presiding, when Mr. Negley, counsel for the Temperance men, presented the case of C. Wolter, Third ward, John Devlin, Seventh ward, and George Krebs of East Birmingham, in which licenses were granted, and in which the citizens applealed from the action of the Board.

In doing so he presented the following:

REASONS FOR THE APPEALS.

First—The County Commissioners were not duly qualified as a Board of Licensers, as required by law.

Second—The Board of Licensers did not give due notice by advertisement of the time and place of their meeting, as required by law.

Third—The list of applicants, including the name of each petitioner, was not filed in certain secular days, as required by law, nor did it give the residence of the applicant, as required.

Fourth—The Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions did not before the hearing of this case produce proof of publication of notice, as required by law.

Fifth—The applicant—being a foreigner—did not make legal proof of his citizenship.

Sixth—The house of this applicant had not the accommodations as brought by law for the accommodation of travelers. The docket which is required to be kept by section two of 186; was not laid before the Board of Licensers, nor did the Board examine into the correctness of the classification, nor did they approve of the classification.

THE ARGUMENT.

Mr. Negley argued the first point briefly, claiming that the law required that the Commissioners be qualified as a Board of Licensers, which had not been done.

On the second point he contended that the mere announcement, at the bottom of the lists published by the Clerk, that "the License Board will hear any objections," on a given day, is not sufficient—not such notice as is legally required.

Under the third reason, it is held that the mere publication of the fact that John Smith, First ward, Pittsburgh," has applied for license, is not a compliance with the law. The "residence" should be given accurately, by publishing the number and street, or indicating the house, so that the public would know the exact locality.

The fourth question raised is in regard to the proof of publication. The Clerk has been in the habit of simply reporting to the Board that the publication has been legally made, but in these cases in which the appeals have been taken, the Clerk produced the papers containing the lists. The point to be decided is, whether that would be legal "proof."

The fifth point is in regard to proof of citizenship. The applicant in his and Coulter's case, the Board simply takes his oath, or the affidavit of some witness, that he is a naturalized citizen of the United States. But the production of the naturalization papers is the best evidence of this fact, and that they ought to be produced.

It was argued on the sixth and last reason assigned that the Clerk's docket was not laid before the Board, nor did they examine into and approve the classification. This had never been done, the docket being kept in the Clerk's office. In regard to the "classification," the Clerk endorses the account of sales on the back of the petition, which the Board can see at any time. This, however, is held to be insufficient.

ONE CASE CONTESTED.

The case of John Devlin, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, was the first one of the three appealed cases mentioned that was contested, John C. McCarthy, Esq., appearing for Devlin.

It was claimed by Mr. Negley, in this case, that proof of publication had not been properly made; that the law required that the publication should be made at least ten secular days before a hearing, which had not been done here; that the applicant had not shown that he had the number of rooms required by law.

W. K. Jennings, Esq., was called up and sworn.

Mr. Negley—What did Devlin state at the hearing in regard to the number of rooms in his house?

A.—He said he had three bed rooms for travelers. This was brought out on cross-examination.

Mr. McCarthy—In what character did you appear at that hearing?

The Court—That is irrelevant, Mr. McCarthy.

McCarthy—Who authorized you to appear there?

A.—I appeared as an attorney for the citizens.

Q.—Who asked the questions then?

A.—Mr. Negley cross-examined the applicant.

Q.—Did you not ask questions and keep books at the same time?

A.—I don't swear to the books; I am now swearing to my recollection of what Devlin stated at the hearing.

Q.—How many cases were heard at that hearing?

A.—I cannot tell exactly. There were probably one hundred.

Mr. McCarthy—And yet you can remember what Devlin stated.

Mr. Jennings—It is my recollection that he said he had three bed-rooms for travelers.

A LAWYER "GOES FOR" LAWYERS.

Mr. McCarthy addressed the Court. He contended that the consideration of the appeals had no legal right to appear in cases like the one in question; that when they appeared in such cases they were merely officious. The only object was no doubt a good one, but they were doing wrong. Captain Negley had gone so far as to intimate that applicants had committed perjury. In regard to the points in the appeal there was nothing in any; that they had been shown by the clerk that publication in Devlin's case had been made ten secular days before the hearing. The papers were before the Board and had been acted on, and this was the proper and best proof that the requirements of the law had been fully complied with.

Mr. Devlin was then called and testified that he had sworn before the Board that he had five bedrooms—four for travelers.

Mr. McCarthy—We have other witnesses here, but we do not think it necessary to call them.

The Court—We will examine these points of law, gentlemen, and give our decision in the early part of next week.

MEETING OF THE BOARD.

At the close of these proceedings in the Court of Quarter Sessions the License Board met.

Ann Bennett, Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh, was the first application called. Nine rooms in house, six of them bed rooms; ten beds. Granted.

Michael Geyer, Third ward, Allegheny, was next called. House contains ten rooms—four for strangers and travelers.

Mr. Negley—Mr. Geyer, were you not before a magistrate last evening for selling liquor on Sunday?

Geyer—I was, but it was false.

Q.—Were you not convicted once for selling on Sunday? A.—I was, but that was false also.

Mr. Negley produced record of conviction before Alderman G. M. Irwin of selling liquor on Sunday and the payment of the fifty dollar penalty. He also produced a record of conviction of the same charge in the Court of Quarter Sessions. The application was refused.

The Board then adjourned till Monday at ten o'clock, A. M.

FIRE AT LIBRARY HALL.

Defective Flue the Cause—Loss about $300 Covered by Insurance.

About eight o'clock yesterday evening a strong smell of smoke was discovered issuing from the Young Men's Mercantile Library Building, on Penn avenue by the policeman on that beat. He tried to gain an entrance to the building through the hall door but not succeeding in this he forced open the cellar door under J. B. Hubley & Co's confectionery and passing through the cellar gained an entrance into the building by forcing open the door in the glass door communicating with the entrance to the hall of the Library, into that part of the building. Ascending the winding stairs he found smoke coming out from under the stationary wash-stand, and immediately struck an alarm. The Fire Department were speedily on the ground, and placing a ladder against the building, broke one of the upper windows and threw a stream through the window over the main entrance, through the ladies' reading room into the water closet and Wash room in the rear, whence smoke was issuing in dense volumes. On the oilcloth being taken up, it was found that the upper or board floor was somewhat burnt, and after removing this and cutting through the second or concrete floor the joists were found to be very much charred as though the fire had been smouldering there for some time. Indeed, from the fact that the fire in the furnaces had been allowed to die out about eleven o'clock on Saturday morning, and the fire supposed to have originated from a defective flue, it must have been burning since that time, but the fire was effectually extinguished and the joists being enclosed between two concrete floors the flames did not have an opportunity to burst forth. During the evening some passers-by noticed water running out under the front door, and were at a loss to account for it. This, however, was explained when the floor upstairs was removed, as it was then discovered that the water pipe communicating with the wash-stand had been melted off, and that the water from this pipe had run down into the entrance hall. The total damage will amount to about $300, principally by water, which ran down through the ceiling, into the lower hall, which will probably have to be entirely replastered and frescoed.

It is fortunate that the fire occurred in the part of the building it did for had it broken out in the library the damage to the books would have been incalculable. The regular business of the library will not be interfered with.

Too much credit cannot be awarded to Chief Engineer Cuples and his able assistant, Mr. White, for the careful and judicious manner in which they managed, no doubt, being thrown clan was absolutely necessary to accomplish the object desired. The policemen on duty also deserve great praise for the firmness with which they repelled the crowd and kept them out of the building.

DRINKING SALOON ROW.

Two men quarrel about a game of Cards one has his Ear bitten off and is Stabbed in the Face.

An affray occurred in a drinking Saloon on Fifth avenue near Federal street, in which one of the parties was seriously Stabbed in the face and had his left ear bitten off. It appears the belligerents, Wm. J. Murphy and Michael Maddigan, were playing cards and some dispute arising about a point in the game an appeal was made—according to Mulwee's beautiful play of the Lady of Lyons, with Miss Connie as Pauline and Mr. Robinson as Claude—characters in which they are said to have but few equals and no superiors. It is rarely that our amusement loving public have an opportunity of witnessing a company so perfect in all its parts as this, and we bespeak for it full houses and generous support during the brief season that it remains with us.

CITY HALL.—An immense crowd visited this most delightful place for spending an evening pleasantly, and came away perfectly contented. This fair is being held for the purpose of refurnishing St. Bridget's Church, recently destroyed by fire, and on that account especially deserves the support of the charitable.

Dry Goods Store Burglarized.

On Friday night an entrance was effected by forcing the back door into the dry goods store of Edward Nevin, on the corner of Penn and Twenty-fifth streets, and goods to the amount of $1,400 carried off. Fifteen entire pieces of alpaca, merino and cassimere were stolen. A lapy living in the same building was robbbed of a considerable quantity of clothing. The Mayor's detectives are using every exertion to discover the perpetrators but their efforts thus far have been without success.

MONEY TO LOAN.—Bonds Stock and Mortgages bought and sold by George B. Hill, corner of Wood street and Third avenue. tf.

THE ALLEGHENY CEMETERY.

Great Improvements Made—The New Building at the Gateway—A Rich Conservatory —New Monuments—The Artificial Lake and its Finny Occupants.

The improvements made in the Allegheny Cemetery during the Fall and Winter months have been many and have added largely to the vernal beauty and picturesqueness of this lovely city of the silent dead. The second entrance gateway has been completed and is very chaste, neat and ornamental. The new building facing the main entrance, which is designed for the reception of visitors and the transaction of business by the officers and directors of the cemetery, has just been completed and is one of the finest stone edifices we have ever examined. It is exquisitely finished and presents an appearance of solid grandeur very pleasing to the eye. The building is of finely cut Massillon stone, and has a graceful tower surmounted by an enormous bell, which, next to that used in the fire alarm telegraph service, is the largest, heaviest and most sonorous in the county. The bell, attached to a very fine clock with dials on all sides of the tower, rings the hours at least and seems in the soldmnity of the place to ring out that time is passing rapidly away and that messenger will soon take a lot of us by the foot tosteps. The interior of the building is finished in a grand style, the wood work of which is in heavy oiled walnut with maple trimmings. The floors are wood carpeted with light and dark strips laid in diamond pattern and with each other and highly varnished. The ceilings are all lofty and handsomely adorned with arabesque and other designs. The apartments are finished in uniform style and while tawdry show has been carefully avoided all that is necessary to render them is rich and tasteful.

HOW OCCUPIED.

The first floor is occupied as a reception room where are received visitors on business. In this apartment on one of the walls is a beautiful tablet encased in a handsome stone frame work, on which is engraved, in golden letters, the date of the purchase of the cemetery, 1844, the names of the original and present Directors and Superintendents. We were glad to note this formal act of gratifying those who may come after us, the historical tablet, for to those whose names are inscribed thereon, is the credit due for first possessing one of the finest cemeteries in the Union, for they constantly labored to make it such, sparing neither time nor money to beautify and elaborate the grounds that Nature, in the same direction, had been so liberal and bountiful. One individual especially, that of the first Superintendent, the lamented John Chislett, Sr.,—whose mantle has fallen on worthy sons in his son and successor—is worthy of conspicuous and honorable commemoration, for to his genius more than one else, does the cemetery owe its picturesqueness, its delightful walks, gardens and avenues, and though all that was mortal of the architect now rests quietly in the midst of his own undivided work, he may justly tackle with from its association with our beautiful sleeping ground for the dead.

THOSE WHO RESIDE.

The commodious rooms on the second floor are to be occupied as offices for the Secretary, Clerks and the Superintendent, and as a meeting room for the Directors. These apartments is supplied with iron safe vaults for the depository of papers and records, are handsomely furnished, the building is fire-proof, well ventilated and lighted, and heated with furnaces in the cellar. The rooms are fitted up with gas conveniences, and in use will prove as comfortable and cosy as it is substantial and ornamental.

PROPOSED MONUMENTS.

Many fine new monuments have been erected in the cemetery this season and other costly ones are now being erected, while a great many more have been designed—the most elegant and lofty one to mark the last resting place of the former Superintendent, John Chislett, Sr., for the use of the members of his family. We observe that while black and white speckled granite is being used quite liberally in the construction of monumental and tombstones, white marble is seldom now adopted and the Massillon stone has the preference if we may judge by the large number of handsome ornamental shafts of that material but recently placed in the cemetery.

NEW CONSERVATORY.

Other great improvements will be noticed by the visitor to the Allegheny Cemetery. New and broad avenues have been made and serpentine walks laid out, a large part of the rare and artistic landscape gardening has been added, rustic bridges in several places have been constructed, while the conservatory garden has been greatly enlarged and improved. The conservatory has been greatly increased in its dimensions, and is a bower of the sweetest exotic and tender plants. Few who visit the grounds ever imagine what a large collection this department has attained, for hidden within the houses of glass, grow and thrive, bloom and perfect seed plants in all the degrees of development and perfection. The shooting bud and the full blown flower, the delicate and deep green leaf and tree, the plants of the tropics and of foreign climes all rejoice and are deceived in the artificial atmosphere and temperature which is created by botanical happy family to which Superintendent Chislett devotes so much care and attention.

THE LAKE AND INHABITANTS.

The artificial lake is more picturesque and attractive than ever. In its deep, clear water there gambol a great number of gold fishes, hundreds of pretty gold fishes, whose brilliant dress tints the water with bright changeable hues. The small island has been added to the lake but very few ancestors, but with care and attention, the lake has been well stocked with all of the most little fishes could but speak they own wishes, they would ask more room for living in a vessel, or else to have some of the young ones sent to "school" in some of our aristocratic park fountain ponds. So many of these little sportive gold fishes that had boys in the Allegheny Parks admire so much as to pin hooks in them if they were a fair show to do so, graduated in the cemetery lake, and were presented to the Park Commissioners. Visitors to the cemetery should not miss seeing the lake, for, aside from its one picturesque beauty, it is an object of wonder because of containing such a vast number of golden-hued natives. They need not, however, fear any tackle with them, for angling in that lake is said to be very dangerous to the angler.

FINEST IN THE COUNTRY.

Altogether, the cemetery is creditable to our community, and it is a matter of congratulation that it is kept in such exquisite order. Naturally, it is the finest grounds in the country devoted to the burial of the dead, and Superintendent Chislett, calling art and science to his aid, is making it the most beautiful, charming and picturesque cemetery in the Union.

THE COURTS.

Saturday's Proceedings.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE KIRKPATRICK.

There will be no jury trials this week in this Court, but the cases on the argument list will be disposed of. Jury trials will be resumed on Monday, May 1st, when Judge Hampton will occupy the bench.

After the calling and fixing of the trial list and disposing of the current motions, the case of Rahenestein vs. the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Turnpike Road Company was resumed.

Before resuming the trial, Judge Kirkpatrick announced that the list, as called, would be taken up by Judge Hampton a week from to-day, May 1st, and not to-day, and that during this week the Court would sit *in banc* to dispose of the argument list.

After hearing the arguments of counsel for defendants, Messrs. D. D. Bruce and John Mellon, which occupied the greater part of the day, the Court announced that it was the intention of the hour they would charge the jury at ten o'clock this morning, until which time the Court adjourned.

TRIAL LIST FOR MONDAY, MAY 1st.

164. Hays et al. vs. McDonald et al.
175. Bredin & Co. vs. Corbett.
66. Johns vs. McAboy.
81. Gorbach for use vs. Allegheny Savings Bank.
161. (O. L.) Fenner vs. Jones & Laughlins.
162. (O. L.) Daniels vs. Jones & Laughlins.
176. Anderson vs. McKee & Co.
129. Hampton for use vs. McDonald's administrators.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE COLLIER.

In this Court the following business was disposed of:

The case against John Hanson, charged with desertion by his wife, Jane Hanson, was dismissed at the costs of the prosecutrix.

James Finn, Michael Finn, Michael Bradford, James Dailey and John Crilly, convicted of entering the Birmingham Passenger Railway Stables, were sentenced to the work House for three months.

John Carson, who plead guilty to an indictment for assault and battery, was sentenced to pay a fine of seventy-five dollars and costs of prosecution.

Wm. Gilbert, who plead guilty to a charge of entering a store-room to commit a felony, was sentenced to the Work House for three months.

A motion for a new trial was made in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Joseph Harbaugh and Shaffer, Road Supervisors of Stowe township, who were convicted of misdemeanor in neglecting to open a road in that township.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—JUDGES STERRETT AND STOWE.

The only business in this Court was the hearing of the argument on a motion for a new trial in the case of Everson, Preston & Co. vs. J. M. Bradstreet & Son, reported elsewhere. The motion was overruled.

Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Manager Elsler announces the Black Crook for to-night, with all the new scenic effects necessary to produce it with the same brilliancy as at the New York and Philadelphia theatres. The Ballet parts will be given by the Vienoise and Parisienne troupes, two of the most celebrated in the country. We predict for it a most successful run.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.—Mr. Beamer has added a number of first-class artists to his already large and brilliant company, who will appear in new and amusing specialties to-night. Miss Jackson, Bird, Carter, Pete Lee, Larry Tooley and the other favorites rejoice that they never have, as they perhaps never will.

THIMBLES VARIETIES.—Manager Alms presents quite a number of new stars and sensations for the consideration of his patrons to-night, together with all the old favorites in their varied and amusing specialties. If you wish to spend an evening in fun and jolity, remember that the Varieties is situated on Penn avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The great comedy combination, of Miss Jane Coombes and Mr. Robinson at its head, makes its first appearance at this house to-night. The piece selected for the occasion is Bulwer's beautiful play of the Lady of Lyons, with Miss Coombs as Pauline and Mr. Robinson as Claude—characters in which they are said to have but few equals and no superiors. It is rarely that our amusement loving public have an opportunity of witnessing a company so perfect in all its parts as this, and we bespeak for it full houses and generous support during the brief season that it remains with us.

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MONEY TO LOAN.—Bonds Stock and Mortgages bought and sold by George B. Hill, corner of Wood street and Third avenue. tf.

A SMOKE CONSUMER.

An Invention that Promises Much Benefit to our City.

A successful smoke consuming apparatus or mechanical scientific combination to utilize the great clouds of waste smoke that daily rise from our miles of mills, foundries and work shops, would prove a positive blessing to our city and make us as clean and well as any other great manufacturing people. From time to time we have in these columns referred to the great loss in fuel sustained in the use of bituminous coal which is rolled away in smoke—smoke in the shape of gas and smoke, and have invited the attention of the scientific to the subject in the hope of obtaining some practical invention that would accomplish the desired end of completely consuming all the coal put into the furnace and doing away with the smoke nuisance. We have every reason to believe that we have at last attained the great desideratum in McKenzie's Gas Furnace, that has been in successful operation at the extensive coke ovens of Mr. Charles H. Armstrong, in the Twelfth ward. The merits of this furnace have been earnestly discussed in manufacturing and scientific circles for some months past, and we believe, will be found available at first, has settled very decidedly in its favor, and the invention is now very justly regarded as a signal triumph over all obstacles hitherto in the way of rendering smoke and bituminous coal smokeless, by private stock not brought by rail we did not learn. However the wonderful machine was put upon the track and in motion, to the astonishment immense assemblage of spectators. It appears that the enterprise was not very successful, and the pioneer in smoke consumption, visited the coke ovens of the latter to study and inspect the novel apparatus with which the fuel is burned, and the result. Our city when generally adopted and in use. This public exhibition was highly satisfactory to all present, and we could not learn of any one who took the pains to examine into the philosophical principles of the invention who was not fully convinced of the importance of the invention and of its practicability.

The apparatus is very simple, apparently, consisting mainly of a furnace and purifying box, the latter being constructed of iron furnished from the boiler, which is heated by the furnace. There was a pipe attached to each of the coke-ovens, and connected with the furnace and purifier, and thence by pipe to the chimney. Mr. Armstrong's office. The smoke from the coke-oven was converted into a fair quality of gas, which could be used for fuel or for illuminating. The idea is simply to convert the smoke which, as it now escapes is heavily charged with gases created from the coal, all this gas, permitting none whatever to roll away into the atmosphere. This is a great saving of fuel, and besides seems to promise that what is now wasted in their can be utilized and made an agent of cheapening the price of gas, as enough could be made from the furnaces of a few rolling mills to serve the Allegheny city buildings.

The inventors have the utmost confidence in the feasibility of their invention, and are thoroughly satisfied that they can show that they claim if afforded a fair opportunity for demonstration or trial. The proposition to try it will be made to the owners of the coke works furnace—the smoke from which is now rolling the new stone of the School building—and we cannot see why any objection should be made to the experimental test. The price of the furnace is not known, the invention be encouraged, and not frowned down, as Pittsburgh needs badly some smoke consuming city by the atmosphere and economize the great waste of fuel which all burners of bituminous coal sustain.

EARLY RAILROADING.

The First Train on the Pennsylvania Central.

Mr. William Hambright, an old conductor on the Pennsylvania Central road, familiarly known throughout the State as "Cap," "Cappie" and "Pap," contributes the following to railroad history:

Mr. Hambright commenced his career as conductor by taking the first train—horse cars—out of Lancaster in 1833, after which time he ran regularly, and has been employed nearly all the time since as passenger conductor on the Pennsylvania Central road. He has been acted as conductor, brakesman and greaser, his compensation being eighteen dollars per month, which was considered good wages at that time. His train of horse-cars would leave Lancaster at five o'clock A. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at five o'clock the next morning, making twelve hours for the journey, and the fare charged was $2.50. Stoppages were made for fresh horses being employed every fifteen or twenty miles. At times they would be greatly detained by the severity of the weather, the winters in those times being much colder than at the present day.

There was no fire in the cars, and when a stop was make to change horses, the conductor would make for the nearest haystack or barn for the purpose of obtaining hay to throw upon the floors of the cars in order to make his passengers more comfortable, hitching the horses to a tree, they usually being packed so full that he could scarcely gain admission. Down grade the horses were unhitched from the cars, the flesh was very cheap then—sometimes five good animals could be purchased for one hundred dollars. In 1834 a locomotive was built by Norris, was brought from Philadelphia to Lancaster in waggons—it had not brought by rail we did not learn. However the wonderful machine was put upon the track and, to the pioneer in smoke consumption, visited the coke ovens of the latter to study and inspect the novel apparatus with which the fuel is burned, and the result. In the city when generally adopted and in use. This public exhibition was highly satisfactory to all present, and we could not learn of any one who took the pains to examine into the philosophical principles of the invention who was not fully convinced of the importance of the invention and of its practicability.

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NEW MARKET HOUSE.

A Word to the Taxpayers.

EDITORS GAZETTE: I observed in the report of the proceedings of the last meeting of Councils that the Market Committee had reported in favor of the purchase of fifteen or twenty lots of 24 feet by 100 each, and about two miles from the business part of the city ranging from $100 to $3,300 each, for the purpose of erecting a new Market House, while at the same time they recommend the acceptance of two several donations at other points of the city for the same.

This is perhaps but a natural consequence of the mischievous precedent which the same bodies were the instrumental in setting in the Fifth avenue, at an expense, according to the report, of no less than $100,000, for which they might have reasonably have constructed a block of grocery or dry goods stores, with the difference, however, in favor of the latter, that they would have brought in a handsome price, and possibly be made to yield something in return, as these constructions never will.

It seems curious, however, that while other cities are getting rid of their public market houses or are erecting them in better and better left to private enterprise, the Councils of Pittsburgh seem to have originated *de novo* and in the very opposite direction, and upon a backward run, so that we are now threatened with a wanton and needless expenditure of perhaps a million of dollars for an object that will proft nobody except a few people who have lots to sell, and further to put them at two or three prices to so liberal a buyer, or expect that they will be bought by the citizens in view of their wants to a market house.

Nothing is clearer, however, than the fact that in every tolerably well peopled neighborhood the people are as well supplied with what they want as they can see, by private stores or stores, as they are likely to be by public ones, and that the interference with these establishments is a nuisance of the city is as improper as it is unwise.

Why is it that our Councils should insist on throwing away money as they constantly do in this way? Is it because they think we are much richer than other cities and can afford therefore to vote money to us without counting the cost or caring about the returns?

I take it for granted that the city bonds cannot be negotiated in the market at less than seven per cent., and taxes its people already some two per cent. on these bonds is not in a condition to take this lofty ground at all events. Have the members of Councils ever sat down to reckon from year to year their proposed expenditures is to add to the burthens of the tax-payers? It seems clear from their big talk and multitudinous projects that they never have, as they perhaps never will.

Is it not time, however, for the *taxpayers* to be making the enquiry for themselves? A *million* wasted in useless market houses will entail a burden of $70,000 per annum; add a million more for a Park with its embellishments, a $50,000 a year for a police to patrol it, and four or five millions for new waterworks, and we can form some conjecture as to where we are likely to land us, with a debt of ten or twelve millions at least on a valuation of twenty.

The Councils are too much dazzled apparently by exaggerated notions of our present and future to see these things, and probably do not care. Do the people feel in this way? If not, had they not better be looking out for themselves? A little longer and it will be too late. PRUDENCE.

The Fire Commissionership.

The dissatisfied Democracy held a caucus Saturday afternoon to nominate two candidates for the Fire Commissionership. It seems the unterrified are not satisfied that the Republicans should grant them two members of the Commission unless, with the courtesy, it granted the privilege of selecting the men themselves, without Republican assistance. Hence their course. "They" were five in number.

John C. McCarthy, Esq., was called to the chair and John Coyle, Esq., figured as Secretary.

They" then proceeded to resolve that the matter of selecting the Democrats for the position should be left with them.

Here a bolt occurred, and two of the five disappeared, their coat tail's flapping indignantly around the corner of the doorway, and seeming to give force to the averment of the owners that they were opposed to creating a division, and felt disposed to cheerfully accept what had been generously proffered.

The remaining three remained and nominated Messrs. Charles B. Strain and Benjamin J. Kane.

Then adjourned.

TWO STORES ROBBED.

Four Dollars in Cash and about $2000 Worth of Merchandise Pilfered and Cigars Stolen.

On Friday night two stores were entered and robbed by the same thief or thieves. The first was the grocery store of Mr. Thos. Balentine, on Market alley. An entrance to the grocery store was effected by prying out a pane of glass in the upper part of the door. The first object visited was the money drawer under the counter, but the attempt to open it was unsuccessful. The desk, the next object visited, was more easily opened, and here the thieves found about four dollars in scrip, which they captured. The safe, containing $500, was also tried, but it resisted all efforts to force it open, and the only injury done was to make it rather difficult to unlock the next morning.

In the rear of the grocery is a door communicating with the cigar store of Mr. S. R. Fullerton, fronting No. 26 Fifth avenue. This the thieves tried, but